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THE PURITANS IN HOLLAND, ENGLAND, AND AMERICA.

THE revival of interest in the history of the Puritans is largely due to the development of history itself as a science.

Of the various movements which have contributed to this development that created by the truth-seeking spirit of the age is the most significant, for it seeks for principles and aims to show the relation between cause and effect.

In its search for the truth in history this movement had led to a review of the ideas which governed the leading nations of the world during many centuries of so-called civilization ; ideas which limited the freedom of thought and action ; ideas which compelled a degrading subservience to temporal power in both Church and State ; ideas which fostered a policy of misrepresentation and denied to the students of history the privilege of research.

The belief that State papers are the exclusive property of the monarch still obtains among certain conservative governments, but others, with a more liberal policy, now courteously submit to the historian the valuable documents so necessary to an impartial and truthful record of important events.

The facts brought to light through this research have led to the revision of both ancient and modern history, and contributed largely to the movement which, with its keen critical analysis, is making historical investigation the science it is to-day.

While many interests have suffered under the strong light of modern inquiry, others have been strengthened by the process, and now appear in a more attractive form than before.

Prominent among the latter interests is that of the unique body of people known in history as the Puritans.

The strong features which have hitherto distinguished them have not been obliterated by exposure to the light of research, while the unlovely shadows have been softened or entirely dispelled.

Impartial modern writers in analyzing the character and work of the Puritans have left intact their reputations for intelligence and bravery, and their zealous faith in the principles which they represented. Undisturbed also are the pictures of their long, grave faces and their mental attitude toward certain forms of gaiety and beauty.

Neither have their long prayers been shortened nor their nasal twang rendered less pronounced through the keen power of modern scrutiny, but remain inseparable from their earnest speeches in Parliament and their stirring deeds in battle. Macaulay remarked of them: "They who knew them only from their nasal twang and their long prayers laughed at the Puritans; they who knew them in Parliament, or on the field of battle, never laughed." But the revisers of history do not pause in their work to enlarge upon the peculiarities of dress or manner: the phases of Puritanism which interest and compel the attention of historians are the ideas which it represented and the influence which it exerted as a moral and political force. Viewed in this light it may truthfully be said that Puritanism has been strengthened by modern investigation.

John Fiske, in "Beginnings of New England," says, "Had it not been for the Puritans, political history would have disappeared from the world." Regarding them as a moral force, he adds, "If there ever were men who sacrificed their lives in the cause of all mankind, it was those grim, old Ironsides, whose watchwords were texts from Holy Writ, whose battle cries were hymns of praise."

The controversy, however, does not rest with this concession, but aims to determine the origin of the ideas which the Puritan incorporated in his institutions. The inquiry naturally arises, From what country or countries did he derive his conception of political and religious liberty? The arguments resulting from this question are so confusing that one, in order

to understand the conclusions reached by different writers, must note the conditions which limited their reasoning. The accident of birth or religious belief leads many writers to ignore facts not in accord with their point of view.

Not the work of one man, therefore, but of many must be considered before one can understand the complicated events in the history of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which resulted in placing the Puritan in Holland, England, and America.

While each of these countries contributed to the development of Puritanism, peculiar interest attaches itself to Holland, at that time the principal state of the United Netherlands.

The small extent of territory which it occupied and the great physical disadvantages against which it struggled make the power it attained in European affairs, two centuries ago, one of the marvels of history.

"To this country," writes Campbell, "Nature seemed to have denied all her gifts, so that almost disinherited at birth, it stands a vast monument to the courage, industry, and patience of an indomitable people. From end to end it is to-day a frowning fortress keeping watch and ward against its ancient enemy, the sea. . . . Even now inundations ever threaten ruin. . . . One can imagine the perils in the earlier days when science was in its infancy. Time after time whole districts were submerged and thousands of people disappeared in a night."

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the Hollanders, while thus contending with the forces of nature, were also struggling for civil and religious liberty. During the long and memorable war between Spain and the Netherlands the province of Holland remained faithful to its leader, the Prince of Orange, and shared his confidence in the principles which finally led to the triumph of the Dutch Republic. "The struggle was to last for nearly eighty years, to be illumined with deeds of valor such as have never been surpassed, making up a tale of Puritan constancy and virtue which will forever serve as a beacon light to the oppressed of every age and clime."

Within their walled cities the brave Hollanders endured the

horrors of siege, pestilence, and famine. The best disciplined army in Europe was empowered to conquer the rebels who dared to question the right of Spain to inflict the tortures of the Inquisition or to impose upon its subjects the various systems of illegal taxation. But even the well-trained soldiers of Philip II quailed before the desperate measures of the besieged patriots, who could send word to their taunting enemy that rather than surrender they would, when the last hour came, set fire to their cities and perish with their women and children.

Such was the spirit of the men whose representatives on the 26th of July, 1581, declared their independence of Spain in one of the most famous documents in history—a paper which, two centuries later, furnished the model for the declaration by which the Colonies of America announced their independence of Great Britain. The men who founded the Republic of Holland with its free schools, free press, and religious toleration were the Puritans of Holland, whose lives and works influenced in no small degree the Puritanism of England and America.

From this country, so thoroughly imbued with the Calvinistic theory of individual responsibility to God, one turns to England to review the forces which for two centuries and more were at work to create the English Puritan. The teachings of the eminent John Wycliffe had left their imprint on the minds of scholars and theologians. The preaching of the Lollards and the translation of the Bible into English had wrought a good work in the hearts of the common people, while the ever increasing love of national life had aided the Protestant movement by producing among rich and poor a spirit of revolt against the dictates of the Papacy.

This feeling was strengthened when the Catholic Queen Mary resorted to extreme measures to subdue the heretics in England. Many of her subjects fled to the continent to escape persecution. They were the best representatives of the Protestant party—eminent scholars, distinguished preachers, and wealthy laymen. When these men returned to England, on the accession of Elizabeth, they were more or less influenced by the teachings of Calvin. But so great was the rejoic-

ing of the Protestant party, on the reëstablishment of their faith, that for a time minor differences of faith were forgotten. They believed in the sincerity of their young Queen, and saw no reason to doubt the success of their cause.

They prophesied the humiliation of the Catholic party, and in every act of Parliament they read the fulfillment of their hopes. Consequently they saw no danger to themselves in the two important statutes, which, on the recommendation of Elizabeth, were enacted by Parliament in the second year of her reign.

"The first declared the sovereign to be the supreme governor of the Church. She was authorized to nominate all bishops, to control the ecclesiastical state by judicial visitation; to correct all manner of heresies, schisms, offences, contempts and enormities in the Church. These powers of visitation and correction she was authorized to delegate to commissioners of her own selection. All persons in the State holding benefices or offices were required to take the oath of supremacy, avowing the Queen to be the only supreme governor, temporal and spiritual. Any one affirming the authority within the realm of any foreign power, spiritual or ecclesiastical, was, according to the number of his offences, to forfeit his goods, to incur the penalties of *præmunire* or to be punished as a traitor."

"The second statute punished with fines, forfeiture of property or imprisonment for life any persons not conforming to the ceremonies of the Church, which were to be, mainly, as in the time of Edward VI; but the Queen, with the advice of her commissioners or the archbishops, and without the concurrence of Parliament or even the body of the clergy, was authorized to ordain further rites and ceremonies without limit." The Roman Catholics bitterly opposed these statutes, which resulted in depriving many bishops and clergymen of their livings.*

In re-organizing the Established Church, Elizabeth aimed to conciliate all parties while maintaining her own supremacy as the governor of the Church. She insisted on the old ceremonies of the Papacy, but tolerated many of the Calvinistic

* Campbell.

doctrines prevalent among the Protestant churches in Europe. This compromise, distasteful both to Roman Catholic and Protestant Calvinists, soon led to a long and bitter controversy on the subject of ceremonials.

Out of this controversy was evolved the English Puritan. The word was coined in 1564, in the sixth year of Elizabeth's reign, and was first used to designate those who wished for a simpler form of worship. It soon came to be applied to those who desired reform of any kind and in later years acquired a strong political significance. But the first body of Puritans in England was composed of men who objected to the discipline and ceremonies of the Established Church. They earnestly desired to bring about a system of worship according to their own views.

They opposed separation from the Church as a deadly sin, for in their plan "the seamless garment was to be cleansed, but by no means to be rent."

In their ambition to enforce their own system of church government, the Puritans were as intolerant of other views as the most bigoted of their opponents.

The Queen, harrassed by these dissensions among her subjects and vacillating in her policy with Europe, resolved to punish the Puritans whom she now thoroughly disliked. Two prominent non-conformists, the Dean of Christ Church and the President of Magdalen College, were summoned before the Ecclesiastical Commission presided over by Parker, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Dean was deprived of his living and imprisoned, but President Humphrey subsequently conformed.

This measure having failed to suppress the Puritan leaders, "all the clergymen of London were summoned before the archbishop and asked to comply in the future with the legal ceremonials. Thirty-seven out of ninety-eight refused to give the promise, and were in consequence suspended from the ministry and deprived of their living. These unfortunately, as was the case during the whole of Elizabeth's reign, were the Puritans most conspicuous both for their general character and their talent in preaching."*

* Hallam.

In this manner the Queen expressed her determination to rule in religious affairs. She annoyed the Puritans to the extent permitted by her policy. Recognizing their growing strength and influence she was careful to avoid the extreme measures that might injure her cause.

After the failure of her schemes with France and Spain and the destruction of the Armada Elizabeth's Protestant policy strengthened. Her harshness toward the Puritan element in the Church gradually diminished, and in the latter part of her reign resolved itself into indulgence.

The Roman Catholic party and the little sect of Separatists became henceforth the objects of her displeasure.

The history of the Separatists, or Brownists, as they were often called, is of peculiar interest and significance to Americans, for this little religious body, despised and persecuted in England, gave rise to the movement which produced the men known and honored in the annals of New England as the "Pilgrim Fathers."

Often erroneously confounded with the Puritans, the true history of their life in England is therefore overlooked.

The Puritans, who aimed to control the Established Church, abhorred the Separatists, who were the first people to proclaim on English soil the doctrine of separation between Church and State.

No declaration could be more obnoxious to the Queen, or work greater injury to the cause of the Puritans, who were often mistaken for Separatists. The latter, ignoring the supremacy of the crown in spiritual affairs, organized their separate associations, and in halls and private houses conducted their simple worship. "In 1567 a company of one hundred assembled in a London hall were arrested and brought before a bishop to answer to the charge of worshiping God under forms not prescribed by law. Twenty-four men and seven women were found guilty and imprisoned for a year." Their leader, Robert Brown, becoming discouraged through continued persecutions, abandoned the cause. Banishment and imprisonment gradually reduced the number of the sect so that on the accession of James I few Separatists remained in the kingdom.

In the secluded hamlet of Scroby, a few miles west of Gainsborough-on-Trent, a little Congregational Society had been formed under the leadership of William Brewster, who was assisted by John Robinson and William Bradford.

Unconscious of the fact that they were making a history for themselves, this little company had no higher ambition than to be left unmolested in their worship.

When this hope failed of realization, their houses being "watched day and night, and many taken and clapt up in prison, they were most faine to flee and leave their houses and habitations and means of their livelihood" "By joynte consent, seeing themselves thus molested, they resolved to goe into ye Low-Countries, wher, they heard, was freedom of religion for all men."

In order to understand why the Separatists were not allowed to depart in peace, according to their desire, one must recall the fact that the policy of the King and his archbishop regarding the emigration of non-conformists to Holland had undergone a change. Fearing that the exiles in making use of the free press of that country were working more mischief by circulating their pernicious writings than they could accomplish by remaining at home, the King declared that emigration to the Netherlands must cease and conformity be enforced.

As forerunners in the movement which led to the great Puritan exodus twenty years later, the simple lives and heroic deeds of this little company of Separatists have a strong historical significance. To the pen of William Bradford posterity is indebted for the story of their sufferings while attempting to escape from England. "For tho they could not stay, yet were they not suffered to goe, but ye ports and havens were shut against them and they were faine to seek secret means of conveyance, and bribe and fee ye mariners and give extraordinarie rates for their passages. . . . And they were oftentimes betrayed and both they and their goods intercepted. But in ye end, notwithstanding all these storms of oppositions, they all got over at length; some at one time and some at another, and met together againe according to their desires with no small rejoicing."

To avoid the religious dissensions which prevailed among

other refugees in Amsterdam, Pastor Robinson and his flock decided to remove to the city of Leyden, where the authorities assured them "good treatment, so long as they conducted themselves properly and conformed with the laws and ordinances."

The Separatists remained in this beautiful and prosperous city eleven years, absorbing many of the ideas of their thriving and practical neighbors.

The question of New England's indebtedness to the Netherlands has been thoroughly demonstrated by some writers and quite ignored by others. It is fitting, therefore, that we consider a few facts concerning the condition of Holland at a time when the advanced views of William the Silent had made this little republic the refuge for the oppressed of every nation. "There mingled in the busy streets of its cities Huguenots from France, Puritans and Separatists from England, Jews from Spain and Portugal."

The educated and observing among these refugees saw much to cause reflection and excite admiration. They were in a republic where the Reformation had been a strictly religious movement; where in addition to religious toleration there was granted the freedom of the press.

The advocates of a liberal education knew that there existed in this small country four universities, numerous classical schools and a system of free public schools in which boys and girls received the same instruction.

Exiled Englishmen studying political systems could not fail to observe the beneficial effect of local self-government. They saw filling the offices of the State, educated men to whom bribery was unknown. Lovers of literature found themselves in a country where more books were published than in all the other countries of Europe combined. The enterprising business man was in the midst of what Motley calls a "teeming hive of industry," the commercial center of Europe.

"If an American," says Campbell, "could go back to the Dutch Republic of two and one half centuries ago he would find himself in a familiar land, because he would find himself among a people as advanced as those of the nineteenth century."

The direct effect of these environments upon the majority of the English exiles can never be estimated; but it is reasonable to assume that the leaders of the Pilgrim Society at Leyden were greatly impressed by the underlying principles of the little republic. Robinson, Brewster, and Bradford were daily confronted with serious problems. What, they questioned among themselves, would be the future of their colony if Holland should be forced to withdraw her protection? Would they, like other refugees, be absorbed by foreign nations? Liberty had been too dearly bought to be surrendered without a struggle. In the wilderness of America they might establish a permanent home, an ideal Christian State. Recognizing the advantages that would accrue to their children should their undertaking prove successful, the Pilgrims resolved to obtain a grant of land from an English company and brave the perils and hardships of a life in the New World.

In writing of the causes which determined the Pilgrims to leave Holland, Bradford says: "Not out of any fangledness or other such like giddie humor, but for sundrie weightie and solid reasons." "Yea, though they should lose their lives in this action, yet might they have comfort in the same, and their endeavors would be honorable. . . . So they lefte yt goodley and pleasant citie, which had been their resting place near twelve years; but they knew they were Pilgrims & looked not much on those things, but lift up their eyes to ye heaven, their dearest countrie, and quieted their spirits." In July, 1620, a few families sailed from Delfthaven in the small ship *Speedwell*. The leaders in the enterprise were the faithful Brewster, the self-reliant Bradford, and gallant Miles Standish, the pastor, John Robinson, remaining with the society at Leyden.

The meeting at Southampton with the *Mayflower*, having on board Separatists from London, the disabled *Speedwell*, compelling a delay at Plymouth in Devonshire, the setting out of the *Mayflower* alone, with the majority of the *Speedwell*'s passengers, are items of history too familiar for repetition. It is a singular fact in this connection that New England became a Puritan settlement through a miscalculation which brought their forerunners, the Pilgrims, to the shores of Cape Cod Bay,

when they desired to land near the Delaware River. They shared the general belief brought about by the disastrous failures of English enterprises, that the climate of New England was too cold for habitation. Fortunately for the history of the Colony the lateness of the season compelled them to remain in the Bay. Landing at Plymouth in December their faith and endurance were tested by their sufferings during the disastrous winter which followed. Before spring opened nearly half of their number had perished. "But," said the indomitable Brewster, "it is not with us as with men whom small things can discourage, or slight discontentments cause to wish themselves at home again." Neither did their courage forsake them in the face of the murderous savage. They had faith in their policy of kindness, hoping to make the red man their friend. If this policy failed there still remained the sword of Miles Standish, the brave soldier and faithful friend of the Pilgrims. Of Miles Standish it has been said: "He was the hero who not for gain, not from necessity, not even from religious zeal, but purely in the knightly fervour of his blood, forsook home, heritage, glory, and ambition to accompany the helpless band of exiles to the city which they sought."

Four years of faith and work on the part of the Pilgrims and the success of Plymouth Colony was sufficiently assured to attract the attention of other religious bodies desirous of obtaining homes in the New World.

Turning our attention to England we find that the arbitrary nature of King James's policy had made political enemies of many Puritans, whose loyalty as English subjects would not have been affected by mere differences in the forms of religious belief. Lacking the tact of Elizabeth, the King had begun his reign by declaring his intention to destroy the Puritan party in England and Scotland. "In pursuing this policy," says Fiske, "James succeeded in arraying against the monarchical principle the strongest forces of English life—the sentiment of nationality, the sentiment of personal freedom, and the uncompromising fervour of Calvinism." The ambition of James to possess absolute sovereignty was shared by his son, Charles I, who succeeded his father in 1623.

His Parliament, largely composed of Puritans, manifested a

strong disposition to check his increasing tendency toward despotism.

The crisis was reached in 1629 when Parliament refused to endorse certain obnoxious measures. Charles abruptly dissolved the body, and for eleven years no Parliament was summoned in England.

Deprived of all political representation the Puritans were now in the humiliating position of a barely tolerated religious sect. The leaders gravely discussed the possibilities of the future and a means of escape from their present unhappy condition. The enterprising men in the party urged emigration to America, where the foundation of a new and better England might be laid; others, more conservative, wished to remain at home and fight for their cause to the end. The result of these conferences is familiar history.

During the eleven years when Charles I ruled without a Parliament the great Puritan exodus to the New World took place. More than twenty-five thousand people found a home in New England. The men who followed Endicott, Winthrop and other leaders were voluntary exiles, prosperous Englishmen of the middle class, who left their homes in pursuance of an ideal. Had James and Charles been more lenient in their policy Massachusetts might not have been peopled by the Puritans, but by another type of Englishmen or by the enterprising people of the Netherlands. In 1640 Parliament again assembled and the Puritan exodus came to an end.

The great civil war now claimed the energies and interests of the English Puritans. But on the death of their leader, Oliver Cromwell, and the restoration of the Stuarts their power as a political party gradually declined. "For eighty years," says a recent writer, "they had represented civil liberty; they had destroyed absolute monarchical government and their work being accomplished they disappeared from history, and their name died with them."

Meanwhile the leaders of the Puritan colonies in America were struggling to bring about their ideal system of theocracy; to found a new England which, freed from the tyranny of kings, should have embodied in its institutions the teachings

of the Holy Scriptures. The guide for the individual, and the laws for the State were to be found in the Divine word.

In order to understand scriptural truths, and to determine their personal relations to God, the Puritans decided that their children must be educated. Therefore one of the first acts of the general court was to pass a law compelling every township of fifty families to appoint a schoolmaster to teach the children to read and write. Thus it was that the church, the school, and the college were dominant from the inception of the Massachusetts Commonwealth.

It was the custom for many years to ridicule the Puritans in the belief that they were narrow-minded religious fanatics. The facts disclosed by the history of New England do not warrant the imputation.

Whatever was broad and liberal in the theocracy of the Puritan was largely due to his religious zeal. Whatever was noble, upright, and refined in his personal character was due in no small degree to his faith in the Divine ideals to which he so earnestly wished to conform.

The secret of his intolerance lay in his narrow interpretation of the Scripture, whose precepts he desired to have represented in the institutions of the republic. He was intolerant of other sects because he feared the intrusion of dangerous doctrines, which might impair the unity of the Commonwealth.

But if his religious standpoint was narrow, he was, by advocating a system of free schools, preparing the way for a more comprehensive study of the Bible and for the greater liberality of thought which characterizes his descendants.

Another reason for the lack of charitable recognition of other sects may be found in the business caution of the Puritan which looked to the material prosperity of the Colony. A large sum of money had been invested in the enterprise, and harmony in religious matters was essential for permanent success.

The unsettled condition of the country opened a way for scheming adventurers, under the guise of religion, to injure the credit of the Colonists.

It is a pleasure to read in the letters of Governor Bradford that the Pilgrim Fathers extended all possible aid to the Puritans and that religious differences were soon forgotten.

We learn also from treasured correspondence that the courtly Winthrop, the severe disciplinarian, and the charitable Roger Williams became firm friends even after the latter had been forced from Massachusetts for preaching his too liberal doctrines.

The Puritans were not free from the superstitions of that preëminently superstitious age. Even the Pilgrim Fathers were seriously impressed and influenced by the foolish fancies of the day. One can imagine then the fear and horror with which witchcraft was regarded. It is erroneous to suppose, however, that this dread, or the persecutions resulting from it, were peculiar to New England. The Puritans in their treatment of witchcraft followed, in a mild degree, the terrible example set by most of the countries in Europe.

From these serious phases of colonial history we turn for a moment to note the character of the homes which were founded in the wilderness. The picturesque log cabins were gradually replaced by the solid and comfortable mansions whose interiors were reproductions of homes in England and Holland.

The abundance of linen, silver, and china found in these homes evidenced the fact that the Puritan women, while sharing the spiritual views of their husbands, were not unmindful of the material prosperity which rewarded the work of those who listened to the scriptural suggestion, "They looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."

The hospitality of these homes—in which were combined English thrift and colonial abundance—was extended with the gentle and dignified courtesy which distinguished the best type of the Puritan. Undemonstrative and often austere was the New England father, who followed in his home the same ideal of duty to which he gave allegiance in matters of Church and State.

Forth from these homes have gone thousands of men and women who have permeated the life of the Nation with the elements of Puritanism. The founders of the system have passed into history.

Did they fail in the establishment of their ideals? Let the words of one of their most distinguished sons, James Russell

Lowell, answer for them. "The English Puritans pulled down Church and State to rebuild Zion on the ruins, and all the while it was not Zion, but America, they were building."

MARY L. PAJEAU.

Chicago, February 6, 1896.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

SOCIETIES such as the Colonial Wars and Dames and the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution have given rise to much genealogical research.

In many of those who, in order to become Warriors or Dames, Sons or Daughters, have made investigations a love for the study of genealogy for itself has been developed, which often has led to inquiry into the science of heraldry to which in many cases they are indebted for the successful results of their labors. But to those not yet inured to ancestral fields the question of tracing their parentage brings grave misgivings.

Being neither Quakers, for the Society of Friends preserve their records very carefully, nor Jews and thereby having access to the registers of circumcisions kept in the synagogues, we turn to the family Bible, whose records may give us the dates of births, baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and deaths often of three generations.

Wills recorded at the probate office prove of much value in establishing dates and giving names of inter-marrying families. For transfers of land we have the town records.

Knowing the sites of old homesteads often leads us to graveyards teeming with dates and epitaphs most conducive to belief in the sterling worth of our ancestors. Reading here of none but "careful parents, loving husbands, and dutiful children," we are led to inquire with Charles Lamb, "where be all the *bad* people buried?"

If our ancestors were patriotic we may have recourse to the records of the War Department at Washington or those of the Adjutant General of the State in which he enlisted. By these we may learn in what company, under whom, when and where he served. Were he honored by having been placed in com-

mand Heitman's "Historical Register of Officers of Continental Army, 1775-1783," may help us.

County histories are rife with pedigrees of first settlers as well as men of prominence of all time.

Other than civil lists are parish records. Prior to the Revolution these in Maryland were strictly kept as the dates of birth of all future church supporters were necessary in order that a poll tax might be levied for the maintenance of the Episcopal Church..

Not least of all these aids giving us data for our family tree are armorial bearings.

The Committee on Heraldry of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, whose headquarters are in Boston, oftentimes may tell us if we be entitled to coats-of-arms.

In the first twenty years of the last century there was a Boston carriage maker whose name was Gore. He kept a book in which he had painted the coats-of-arms of his customers, numbering in all about a hundred families. This book, now known as the Gore roll of arms, has proved of the utmost benefit in determining for the descendants their rightful coats-of-arms.

All families bearing a surname in common are not thereby entitled to the same arms. Only lineal descendants of him to whom it was granted or him to whom it may afterwards have been conceded by royal deed may bear it. The descendants of a brother or other relative have no right whatever to it. Whoever uses a coat-of-arms avows his lineal descent from the person who first assumed it.

For example—we know ourselves to be descended from Sir John Davie, who was created baronet in 1641. Although all who bore the title were descendants of old Sir John, we find, by referring to Burke's "Heraldry," that the title did not pass from father to son in every case.

One of the grandchildren died unmarried, at which the title fell to a cousin, another grandson. He died without male issue, when again a cousin succeeded to it. As it is a duty of heralds to record several generations when confirming coats-of-arms, application to the London College of Heraldry may prove efficacious—if one be of English descent. The revenue here

is greatly increased by fees from Americans. If of Irish descent, the Dublin Ulster King of Arms, or if Scotch, the Edinburgh Lyon Herald may give the desired information. Not wishing to be ignorant concerning the armorial bearings commonly found in European architecture or of the significance in the references of which English literature is full, as in Chaucer and Scott, neither at the mercy of seal engravers who manufacture for the unwary coats-of-arms unheraldic and perchance unartistic as the seals of some of the western States, we find a knowledge of the rudiments of heraldry necessary, lest all unconscious we assume arms to which we have no rightful claim.

Armorial bearing may be divided into five classes—the escutcheon or shield, the crest, lambrequin, supporters, and motto. The escutcheon, the class with which we are most familiar, is not always of the same form, and when used by an unmarried woman or widow (in England the Queen excepted) should always be a diamond-shaped shield—heraldically speaking, a lozenge. This is a shape which is strictly reserved for the use of women.

The crest does not always accompany a shield. Originally the crest was considered "more honorable" than coat-armory. A certain crest is not peculiar to any one family, many families using the same one. No woman (with, in England, the exception of the Queen) has a right to the use of the crest.

The scroll represented below the shield bears the motto, which is usually patriotic or religious in its import. This sometimes consists of but one word and is not a necessary adjunct to a coat-of-arms. Again, the use of the motto is forbidden to women, with the same sovereign exception. And like the crest a certain motto is not reserved for any particular family.

The lambrequin or curtain which serves as a background in painting arms is always the same in color, being crimson velvet or silk lined with ermine. It is usually irregular in shape, but varies in accordance with the ideas of the artist.

The supporters are the figures which stand on the motto scroll and support on either side the arms. The figures are often men, birds, beasts, or grotesque creatures created by the artist. Supporters are seldom seen in American heraldry.

The field or surface of the shield may be either red, blue, green, purple or black, and any one field is not restricted to the use of a particular color. It also may be gold or silver or representative of any of the four heraldic furs. The color may be told by an engraving, as red is represented by straight perpendicular lines; gold is represented by a plain surface over which dots are sprinkled, while silver is merely plain.

Likewise the furs are represented as ermine, etc. But furs are not as frequent as colors and metals. In emblazoning arms a color is never placed upon another color as a back ground, but upon a metal, and *vice versa*.

The lines dividing a shield are termed ordinaries and are varied in form. The most common of these are perhaps the indented dancette, which differs from the former by having but three indentions, the embattled, the engrailed, the invected, and the wavy.

The shield may be charged with a lion, swan, raven, escallop shell, a fabulous monster or any other device; the lion is the one most often seen. The position of the lion fixes the term, we see applied to it. The pronunciation of the words rampant, couchant, passant, etc., is usually given without the French nasal sound.

In the crest is often represented a coronet or crown by means of which the rank of our ancestor may be learned. The nobility is divided into dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons.

The order in which these ranks come has been remembered by the first letters in the mnemonic sentence, "*Do men ever visit Boston.*"

The coronet assigned to a duke is a gold circle chased as jeweled, surmounted by strawberry leaves, the cap being of crimson velvet as are all the coronet caps of the nobility.

The coronet of the marquess has a similar circle, above which is a row of balls and pearls set on an equal number of spikes, between which are strawberry leaves.

In the earl's coronet the spikes are higher. They also alternate with strawberry leaves.

In the coronet of the viscount there are seven balls placed closely together.

That of the baron is a plain circle of gold having six silver or pearl balls.

As the coronet so the helmet has many forms corresponding to the rank of the wearer. The helmet of peers is placed over their respective coronets while those of the baronets, knights, esquires, and gentlemen are placed between the shield and the crest, resting upon the former.

The study of genealogy and heraldry are more or less allied. A knowledge of the former is apt to develop into a research in the latter.

The consciousness of a worthy or illustrious ancestry not only gives pleasure, but incites a certain family pride which makes us careful not to blot the escutcheons which have been preserved for us. This in America is their sole value and regarded as such cannot be pernicious to American institutions.

In colonial days when English law was in force Puritan, Knickerbocker, Cavalier, Huguenot daily used their armorial bearings, and the custom did not end with the Revolution, for the wax was still impressionable to the seals of Washington, Adams, Jay, and Franklin.

FLORENCE WHITTLESEY THOMPSON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AS A LOVER.

"ALL the world loves a lover," and difficult as it is for us to picture the great and wise Washington sighing and pleading, loving and pining, it makes him nearer and dearer to us to have historical authority, beyond dispute, for believing that not once but many times he felt the attraction that draws one human being to another, that we call love.

Washington Irving says: "There are evidences in his own handwriting that when he was fifteen years of age, he had conceived a passion for some unknown beauty so serious as to disturb his otherwise well regulated mind and to make him really unhappy."

It is supposed that he never told his love to this young girl but found it happiness enough to sit mute by her side.

All his life he was apt to be silent and embarrassed in the society of women. "He was a very bashful young man," said

an old lady whom he used to visit when they were both young, "I have often wished that he would talk more."

He remained constant to this love, his "lowland beauty" as he called her, until after he left school. In one of his books he scribbled:

"Ah! woe is me, that I should love and conceal;
Long have I wished and never dared reveal."

It is commonly believed that she was Miss Mary Bland. She married a Mr. Henry Lee and was the mother of that gallant revolutionary soldier, General Henry Lee, better known as "Light Horse Harry," who was the father of our own beloved Robert E. Lee. It will be remembered that Washington was very fond of General Henry Lee, a partiality Irving thinks was much accounted for by the memory of his early tenderness for the mother.

It was to try to forget this "lowland beauty" that Washington went to pay his first visit to Lord Fairfax, hoping to lose amid the pleasures of fox and deer hunting all recollection of her charms. Relief came in a far different way, if we may call it relief when the removal of one pain is succeeded by another.

The story of this second love affair is told in a novel by John Esten Cooke. One day while on a hunting trip through the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains he came upon a "Highland lassie," and the ghost of his first love no longer lingered around him, for he thought other eyes brighter than hers, and he was again a devoted lover. Many were the trysts in the old oak wood, for the lover was young, eager, and fearless. They were very happy for a time, then she died, and Cook pictures him as visiting her grave many years afterwards, in the winter of 1781. Then he was a man of fifty, tall, powerful, and as straight as an arrow and wearing the full-dress uniform of a general of the American Army. He finds the grave "on the very summit of a mountain, under a mighty pine tree, and was marked by a moss-covered stone." He stoops down, and pushing aside the moss reads: "Here lies the body of Cannie, the daughter of an English gentleman. Born in England, May 10, 1733. Died in Virginia May the 9, 1749, and he took them up in his arms, put his hands upon

them and blessed them." He gazes long and sorrowfully; the stern bronzed face is pale and tears are in his eyes as he mounts his horse and slowly rides away.

Some one has written: "It has been said there is in all our bones a humor, which nature's forethought keeps hid in them with no seeming use at all until you break them, when the fracture feels this wholesome juice that helps to mend the mischief and that maybe for broken hearts there is such secret balm in readiness to make them whole again." Certainly it would seem so in the case of Washington for very soon we hear of him as "taking occasion," without much persuasion, to have another flirtation and falling "head over heels" in love with Miss Mary Phillipse, an Eastern heiress and beauty. He went on a visit to New York and Boston and met Miss Phillipse in New York. So great was her attraction for him that he cut short his stay in Boston and hurried back to New York. He lingered long by her side, and his admiration was so open as to be well known. The story goes that while he was trying to muster up the courage to court her, Major Roger Morris stepped in before him and won her hand.

He was on his way to Williamsburg during the French and Indian war to lay before the council assembled there the deplorable condition of the troops under his command when, while crossing a ferry, he met a Major Chamberlayne who lived in the neighborhood. It was the custom of Virginia gentlemen to entertain all respectable strangers, and I am told it was not an unusual occurrence for thirty or forty people to dine at my own grandfather's table in dear old Fauquier before the late war. Major Chamberlayne, of course, had heard of Colonel Washington and therefore was unusually pressing in his invitation to him to stop at his house. After Major Chamberlayne had exhausted every other inducement he mentioned that the charming young widow, Mrs. Martha Custis, was a guest at his household and he would like the colonel to meet her, and immediately upon hearing this Colonel Washington consented to stop long enough to dine.

Colonel Washington's appearance that day is thus described: "A stately figure of noble mien and bearing, riding a powerful brown horse and attended by an elderly colored ser-

vant as tall as himself and quite as military in his manner." The horse which he rode was the one General Braddock was riding when he received his death wound. He gave it to Washington while he was dying. The colored man was Thomas Bishop, Washington's well-known body servant.

It proved to be a case of "love at first sight" with both Mrs. Custis and Colonel Washington. Her husband, Colonel Parke Custis, had been dead three years. She was a little below the medium stature and had an elegant figure. Her eyes were brown, her complexion fair, and her hair a rich brown. She was a daughter of the Dandridge family, one of the oldest and best in Virginia.

Bishop had been ordered to have the horses at the door immediately after dinner, but so deeply was the master smitten with the young widow that hour after hour went by and Bishop and the horses waited in vain.

"Ah, Bishop," wrote a lively young girl who was present that day, "there was an urchin in the drawing-room more powerful than King George and all his governors. Subtle as a sphinx, he had hidden the important dispatches from the soldier's sight, shut up his ears from the summons of the tell-tale clock, and was playing such pranks with the bravest heart in Christendom that it fluttered with the excess of a new-found happiness."

At last came the word for the horses to be stabled as the master had determined to stay until the next day. Mrs. Custis's residence, "the White House," from which our presidential mansion takes its name, was in New Kent County, not far from Williamsburg, but Lossing says that Colonel Washington only saw her once again before they were engaged.

He must have bravely overcome his youthful bashfulness and found his tongue for, with the profoundest respect for the opinion of Bishop Dudley, who once said, "There is no earthly influence greater than that of the human eye," the power of the human tongue is greater and, at least in such cases, absolutely necessary to success. At any rate he spoke and was answered. It was determined the wedding should take place at the end of the expedition against Fort Duquesne, and so "the triumphant and love-crowned soldier" departed.

The only letter Washington wrote during their engagement now known to be in existence is as follows :

Fort Cumberland, 20th July, 1758.

We have begun our march to the Ohio. A courier is starting for Williamsburg, and I embrace the opportunity to send a few words to one whose life is now inseparable from mine. Since that happy hour when we made our pledges to each other my thoughts have been continually going to you as to another self. That all-powerful Providence may keep us both in safety is the prayer of your faithful and ever affectionate friend,

G. WASHINGTON.

They were married shortly after his return, the 6th of January, 1759.

Lossing says : " His marriage made his mother very happy, the social position, the fortune and the lively character of his bride were extremely satisfactory to Mrs. Washington." He was twenty-seven years old and his bride three months younger, having been born in May, 1732.

His wedding day was clear and cold and there was a great crowd at the little Episcopal church of St. Peter, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Mossum. Irving says : " They were married amid a joyous assemblage of relatives and friends."

The groom wore a suit of blue cloth, the coat lined with red silk and ornamented with silver trimmings. His waistcoat of embroidered white satin, his shoe and knee buckles of gold, his hair powdered, and by his side a dress sword. The bride wore a white satin quilted petticoat and a heavy corded white silk interwoven with silver threads, overskirt, point lace ruffles, high heeled shoes of white satin with diamond buckles, pearl necklace, ear rings and bracelet and pearl ornaments in her hair. There were three bridesmaids. Governor Fauquier attended in full dress as also did several English army and navy officers and many members of the Legislature.

Bishop was also present, dressed in the scarlet uniform of a soldier of England and he held the bridle of his master's horse while he was in the church.

The bride and bridesmaids drove to and from the church in a coach drawn by six horses. Colonel Washington rode by the side of the coach with a number of gentlemen. The en-

tertainment which followed at Mrs. Custis's residence was in the good old hospitable Virginia style.

Mrs. Custis received from her first husband a large landed property and fifteen thousand pounds sterling in money. So Washington added more than one hundred thousand dollars to his already considerable fortune by his marriage, not doing as Patrick Henry, who married Sarah Shelton at eighteen, without money or employment, but following the advice the old Quaker gave his son: "Not to marry for money, but to go where money was and he would fall in love with a rich girl."

History bears witness to the wisdom of his choice and the happiness of his married life. Mrs. Washington was a most devoted wife, and if we give credence to the good old saying, "That to succeed in life a man must ask his wife's leave," we must believe that she contributed greatly to his success. She was beloved by all his friends and was in turn devoted to them. Her hatred of those who opposed him in any way was as great. The author of the *Republican Court* says: "When Democrats came into fashion, during the French Revolution, full-grown, she cherished against them an intensity of dislike which made it quite impossible for even the most amiable of that patriotic class to regard her with any affection whatever."

During the Revolutionary War she was with him whenever possible, and one of his biographers says: "Her presence alleviated the care-oppressed hero's sufferings, revived his heart and quickened his brain."

Her grief for his death was unceasing during the two years she survived him. I was shown at Mount Vernon the room in which she shut herself up after his death, and the hole that had been at the bottom of the door to allow her favorite cat to enter and leave at pleasure.

It is the custom of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of which I have the honor of being a charter member, to celebrate General Washington's wedding day. They gave a reception on the afternoon of the sixth of January. Two years ago the paper for the occasion was prepared and read by the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Janvier LeDuc, and included a beautiful original poem entitled "Washington's Wedding Day." This year the guests of honor were Honorary

President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Adlai Ewing Stevenson, Mrs. Craigie, the English novelist, and W. C. Howells.

Even to those who think his susceptibility a flaw in his character I am sure Washington's softness of heart will prove an added charm, but were it otherwise "it would be just as easy to eclipse the sun by pointing out its spots," as to detract from his greatness by proving any weakness.

SALLIE E. MARSHALL HARDY.

THE BOSTON TEA PARTY.

IN a very interesting paper in the June number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, written by Katharine Lewis Spencer, on the Boston Tea Party, she tells of the sly Irishman, Captain O'Connor, who tried to capture a pocketful of the seized tea, and of his punishment. Let me add another similar tea party anecdote, as told me a few years ago by Mr. Isaac Pitman, an old-time resident of Boston, then eighty-four years old.

Mr. Pitman said his father was one of the Boston Tea Party, though the young Mohawk was only eighteen years old at the time, and joined the patriotic band more for rollicking fun than for noble revolt against the British yoke. He saw O'Connor's coat tails torn off and O'Connor badly battered and bruised, and soon detected another of the party in the act of surreptitiously filling with tea the great flap pockets of his coat. The young patriot crept up unseen and unheard behind the sneak and cautiously lifted the coat tails containing the precious "China herb" and softly emptied the contents of the pockets into the sea. A few minutes later he heard the tea-stealer bitterly bewailing the loss of his office and house keys, which he said "someone must have stolen." The gay young Mohawk had emptied the keys with the pilfered tea into the Boston Harbor.

ALICE MORSE FARLE.

QUAKERS IN THE REVOLUTION.

THE little sketch of "Fighting Quakers," in the June number of the Magazine, brings to mind a letter of my great-grandfather, Robert Pleasants, who was a Quaker and lived on a plantation on James River, Virginia, at the time of the Revolutionary War. An extract from the letter may be interesting :

CURES, 9th Mo., 12th, 1780.

DEAR BROTHER : besides the uncertainty of life, things seem to be getting into such confusion and the suffering of Friends, who bear a faithful testimony to the peaceable principles we profess, are likely to be so great, that it seems very uncertain whether from high taxes, hiring of soldiers and other such like demands, anything will be left either to pay debts or support a family.

At this instant my estate is liable to be seized for between five and six thousand pounds for the hire of One Man, besides I know not what for Taxes.

Thy lov'g. Bro.

R. PLEASANTS.

Samuel-Pleasants, Philadelphia.

"The old gentleman seems to have suffered severely in his "estate" for his "peaceful principles!" L. MCLAIN.

Mary Washington Chapter.

THE BATTLE OF NAVESINK HIGHLANDS.

ON February 13, 1777, just before dawn, the wintry woodlands of Navesink Highlands were suddenly awakened by the dreadful echoes of warfare. For many years they reverberated among the hills; whispered their agony in many bereaved hearts and homes; and then slowly died away in the churchyards of old Monmouth. There have they been sleeping until we, inspired by patriotism, arouse them into one heroic symphony of anguish, victory, and veneration.

Family traditions have kept their vague and dateless records of individual deeds of heroism. The pension records of Freehold, New Jersey (first published by the Hon. George C. Beekman, in "Old Times in Monmouth"), tell of a battle fought, tell of men who died in battle, tell of prisoners taken and dy-

ing in the old New York prison, tell the want and misery of widows and children. The old Tory newspapers of February and March, 1777, relate with bitterness, contempt and malice, the victory of British troops. But from all those records no historian has, in the past, woven the story of the battle of Navesink Highlands.

During the winter of 1777, General Washington, with a demoralized army—without necessary food and clothing—was at Morristown. Upon Staten Island, Lord Howe, believing the rebellion almost quelled, issued his proclamation of forgiveness and protection to the rebels if they would take the oath of allegiance to the Crown. In despair many were forsaking their seemingly hopeless cause. Both armies were in sore need of food and New Jersey was the constant scene of skirmishes and battles between the militia and the foraging parties sent out by Howe from Staten Island.

In the early part of February, 1777, a severe snowstorm and heavy gales of wind swept over our country and along our coast. A vessel was cast ashore upon Sandy Hook near Seabright, a British victualling ship, and a most precious prize to the militia of Monmouth County. It fell into their hands and from their post on Black Point (the point of Rumson Neck) they sent out an officer and small body of men to guard the wreck. They found on board a French captain whom the British had taken prisoner and whom James W. Cooper (my great-great-grandfather) and his comrades assisted to make his escape.

On the Highlands, near Hartshorn's Cove, is still standing the old Portland Manor house, at that time the home of Richard Hartshorn, who was quartermaster of the First regiment of militia of Monmouth County, New Jersey. Men under Colonel Nathaniel Scudder, belonging to this regiment, and living in the vicinity were gathering at this place and preparing to take the valuable cargo from the vessel cast ashore on Sandy Hook. Among them were traitors; men who, having taken the oath of allegiance, were willing to betray the designs of their former compatriots to Howe, and by so doing prove their fealty to England.

On February 10, from Colis's Ferry, Staten Island, Major

Gordon, with one hundred and seventy men of the Twenty-sixth regiment, and Colonel Morris's New Levies, a Tory regiment from New York, embarked on board the warship "Syren." For three days they were prevented from landing by a severe storm and heavy gales of wind.

Very early on the 13th, piloted by the guides (the traitors who had been their informants), they entered the mouth of the Navesink River.

Major Gordon, with the Twenty-sixth, effected a landing near Island Beach, at the foot of the hills upon which the twin beacons now nightly warns mariners to avoid our dangerous coast. Marching rapidly forward they silently surprised and captured our advance guard. About one mile farther west, near Richard Hartshorn's house they encountered the main body of the militia. Betrayed, surprised, untrained, inexperienced, and probably awakened from sleep and unarmed, they made a brave stand, but were soon defeated and taken prisoners by a foe superior in numbers and discipline.

A small body of grenadiers and light infantry made a flanking movement to the right. Through some mistake of their guide and possibly detained by the difficulty of passing over high hills and through a dense and snow-encumbered forest, they arrived too late upon the scene of action to prevent about thirty or forty of the militia from making their escape.

In the meanwhile the marines of the "Syren" and Colonel Morris's New Levies landed upon Sandy Hook and captured the officers and men at the wreck, with a few of those who had escaped from the Highlands. For this, the main purpose of the whole expedition, the marines and Colonel Morris's New Levies were well chosen.

Colonel Morris's family had owned large tracts of land in Monmouth, the county taking its name from their estates in Monmouthshire, England. A member of the family lived on Black Point, and from that place the iron from their mines at Tinton Falls had for many years been shipped.

The marines and soldiers succeeded in saving almost the whole cargo of the wreck before she was dashed to pieces by the waves and carried it to their post on Sandy Hook. This was the lighthouse built in 1762 and a blockhouse near it, which were held

by the British during the whole term of the war and from which many midnight raids were made upon the patriots of the adjacent country.

On Saturday, March 8, General David Forman with about two hundred and fifty men from the first regiment of militia of Monmouth and two six-pounders made an attack upon that lighthouse; but the "Syren" approaching they were repulsed with the loss of a few men. We must marvel at the courage those brave men displayed in making such a bold attempt to re-take the cargo of the wreck after their dismal defeat on the Highlands. The whole contest reveals to us the dire necessity for food during the winter of '77.

Seventy-two men were made prisoners at Richard Hartshorn's house and at the wreck on Sandy Hook. They were taken to the "Sugar House," in New York, on the corner of Nassau and Liberty streets, where many of them soon died from uncared-for wounds, starvation, and the well-known horrors of that old prison. We need not wonder that England has so carefully hidden the records of her cruelties to her prisoners of war in New York.

The records show that twenty-five men were killed, seventy-two were wounded and taken prisoner, and many of those who escaped were wounded. But few shots were fired. Betrayed, surprised, and probably awakened from sleep and unarmed the struggle was hand to hand with British bayonets. Many of these men must have been brutally killed and wounded. At this time England's officers were not averse to such methods of sustaining England's power.

The betrayal of the militia at the very beginning of the struggle by a number of their own men caused the War of the Revolution to assume all the terrors of a civil war in Monmouth County. In the panic produced by Howe's proclamation families were divided—sons took the field against their fathers and brothers were arrayed against brothers. Into many households were brought deep hidden sorrows or shocking tragedies. There were men of such moral courage that they brought to justice those who had been traitors even though their own hearts bled in the performance of the duty. Many deeds of the most heroic patriotism followed the battle of Navesink Highlands.

Surely some tribute is due to the brave men who fell in that battle and to those who suffered worse than death in the New York prison and also in the performance of sternest duty. Is it not time to awaken the slumbering echoes of that battle and send them resounding through our own free hills, accompanied by notes of gratitude and love to those who so dearly bought our freedom?

H. C. MURRAY HYDE.

THE OLD THIRTEEN.

[Dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution, by C. C. Lewis.]

FLAG of the free, we hail thee with pride,
Float thou in freedom o'er all the land wide,
Emblem of power where'er thou art seen,
Yet still we are true to the old thirteen.

Our fathers, who fought a free country to make;
Who suffered and died for sweet Liberty's sake,
What joy had been theirs, had they only foreseen,
To what might we should grow from the old thirteen.

Forty-five stars now shine in your blue;
Forty-five States to you will be true;
As those heroes of old—keep their memory green—
Who marched with the flag of the old thirteen.

We'll work for thy glory forever and aye;
We'll celebrate ever that dearly bought day;
When thy folds floating o'er us in triumph were seen,
So valiantly won by the old thirteen.

We'll rally around thee from near and from far,
Our standard forever in peace or in war,
All nations salute thee—thy stars mighty sheen
The full splendor thou art, of the old thirteen.

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

FIVE O'CLOCK TEA.

MRS. CLEMENT A. GRISCOM requests the pleasure of your company at a five o'clock tea Tuesday, June 9, to meet the Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Dolobran, Haverford, Pa.

This was the invitation sent to the members of the Board and other Daughters, friends of Mrs. Griscom, to which thirty of the Daughters responded in person.

Mrs. Mary Grant Dickson and Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, of Atlanta, happily were in Washington and were a part of the company; the others were as follows: Miss Francis Canby Thomas, Mrs. Hattie M. Brockett, Mrs. Jane S. Owens Keim, Mrs. Anita Newcomb McGee, M. D., Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry, Miss Ella Lorraine Dorsey, Mrs. J. J. Bullock, Mrs. Eleanor S. Lindsay, Miss Eugenie Washington, Mrs. Harriett D. Mitchell, Mrs. Bell M. Draper, Mrs. Charlotte E. Main, Mrs. A. G. Brackett, Mrs. Virginia Miller, Mrs. Julia Cleves Harrison, M. D., Mrs. Agnes M. Dennison, Mrs. C. S. Johnson, Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnstone, Mrs. Mary Jane Seymour, Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote, Miss Fedora Isabel Wilbur, Mrs. Philip Hichborn, Miss Hichborn, Mrs. Simon Newcomb, Mrs. Roberdeau Buchanan, Mrs. Harriett P. Crabbe, Mrs. Georgia Hatcher, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

They left Washington about one o'clock in a private parlor car, a thoughtful and beneficent courtesy extended by the hostess. The morning greeting and the handshaking, and the introduction of Miss Thomas, niece of Mrs. Griscom, who had come over from Philadelphia as an escort to the party, was hardly over before the contents of a bountifully stocked buffet was served. Amid the words of good cheer, story telling, and reminiscence, the last cup of coffee had hardly been drained when the hundred miles had been covered and

we were rolling over the fine roads past the green fields of old Pennsylvania in omnibusses to the ideal home of the hostess.

We beg the indulgence of the reader if we digress long enough to picture this suburban home, it might suggest to some of our Magazine writers that we have in America "country seats" that have a restful beauty," an air of comfort and "quiet dignity," and look "substantial, self-contained, respectable, and inviting," without going to England for it. Dolobran is one of them. It is built on a part of the large tract of land granted to the ancestor of Clement Acton Griscom, Thomas Lloyd, by William Penn. For several generations it was out of the family, but was purchased by Mr. Griscom about twenty years ago.

The years have been made good use of. The extensive lawns, drives, and grand old trees show that nature has been taken at her best at every point, and in the midst of all this restful beauty is the hospitable home to which we have been invited.

We enter a long low hall, wainscotted in dark carved oak, with blue delft panels on the eye line, copies mostly of old Dutch pictures, one a famous interior by Jan Steen. The mantel is furnished with old pewter pieces, a drinking cup from the hunting lodge of Frederick the Great with the FR and Prussian eagle engraved upon it, and Guild ceremonial pieces.

An oak stairway leads from the center of the room; couches, easy chairs, the soft light from delicate stained glass windows speak invitingly to you, "Mine is yours, pray enjoy it."

To the left of the hall is the Empire drawing-room, and to the right is the living room of the family—the library. Among the pictures we find a Corot, a Dupre, a Daubigny, a Diaz, a Jacque, Ziem, Cazin, Gallait, a portrait of Lady Spencer, by John Hoppner, and a picture of an old woman attributed to Hugo F. Salmson, an "Old Crome," a Harpignies, and a Shermitte.

The ceiling is composed of twelve panels representing the peacock in each month of the year, painted by Morimoto, a Japanese artist. The doors between the hall and library are glass overlaid with carved oak scrolls, both sides carved alike. A little room off the hall is called the "Den," and of course belongs to the *pater familias*, for it contains all the belongings

of the smoker, the hunter or the chase. The room is furnished in carved black oak, red walls and silver ceiling, and we were quite ready to say almost thou persuadest me to be a smoker. A buffalo head in this room was a trophy won by Colonel Ludlow. He shot it when about three miles distant from hostile Sioux. It was only wounded in its flank and galloped off directly toward the Indians camp. The colonel followed, but dared not fire again. After a time the buffalo began to drag its hind quarters. He then fought it for several hours, killing it with his knife.

The last room we will describe is the dining-room. It will hardly be necessary to say that to be in keeping with every part of this model home, upper rooms as well as lower, this room must be not only unique but beautiful. The walls were draped entire with Aubusson tapestries, an exquisite piece of Gobelein tapestry decorated the wall over the mantel. Glass windows opened upon the veranda which overlooked the lawn. Out upon the broad veranda a round table was laid with everything to tempt the eye and taste. The orchestra had played just long enough to fill our souls with love, patriotism, and good cheer when the Daughters from the Philadelphia Chapter arrived with kindly words of greeting.

At six o'clock at the tune of "Auld Lang Syne" and the "Girl I Left Behind Me," from the orchestra, we again found our way into the dining-room. We had done more eating than anything else since leaving Washington, but here was a table groaning with viands artistic in every appointment. What could be done only to say with Rip Van Winkle "just this time Schneider and we will swear off," but we didn't we had yet to come home. Just three hours to revel and refresh ourselves, to strengthen and quicken friendships, and who can measure what is in the beyond from such comradeship.

We left this home and its beautiful environments in the restful shadow pictures of field and forest, but we brought with us rich legacies of storied memories which was handed from heart to heart on the return to Washington.

Another milestone has been reached and we have halted to make record. No organization to-day in our country yields

such power for patriotism, good citizenship, strong and cementing friendships ; we will jealously watch that no weak links be found in the chain that binds these loyal hearts together. The days and the years will bring other gatherings and the bonds will grow stronger thereby, but none will eclipse the Daughters' day at Dolobran.

M. S. L.

ASTENROGEN CHAPTER, LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

IN 1893 Mrs. Minnie Staples Willard, whose death in February, 1895, brought sorrow to many hearts, was appointed Regent to form a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in this city. Entering upon the work with characteristic interest and enthusiasm, through her efforts eight members were obtained and the wish so dear to her heart would doubtless soon have been gratified had not fast failing health rendered imperative the relinquishment of duties well performed. Imbued with the spirit she never failed to impart, impressed with the importance of the work, and feeling her efforts deserved recognition, at her earnest solicitation I accepted the Regency, receiving my official appointment but a short time before she was called home, and in the succeeding months well could I appreciate all that she had accomplished—how bravely she had fought against the odds of lack of enthusiasm, hard-won interest, and daily decreasing strength, and how bravely she had conquered.

Although the Valley of the Mohawk was the scene of stirring revolutionary conflicts, its soil watered with the blood of patriots, whose descendants still reside in this picturesque region, it has been a matter of surprise and regret that a more general interest was not manifested in this Society, whose object is to perpetuate the memory of those to whose bravery and courage we owe so much. All the more, I repeat, do I appreciate Mrs. Willard's action, all the more may we rejoice that on the afternoon of December 31, 1895, was here organized a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the first Chapter on the Mohawk River between Utica and Albany, which that day numbering sixteen members has increased to twenty-one. Its success assured by the *unsolicited* interest now

manifested, the ready response to plans for patriotic work and confidence in believing that much is to be accomplished by this Chapter, the interest in which was first roused by one who is free now from weariness, and whose sweet memory will rest like a benediction on all its undertakings. Many of the Empire State Chapters having selected Indian names, in accordance with the wishes of the State Regent, we have chosen the musical Astenrogen—"Swift Water" and "Rocks of Thunder" given as definitions of the word.

Any one familiar with this part of the valley will remember that just as one enters the city from the east is the narrowest point in the river, and this rock-bound gorge, if so I may call it, through which, when nature's icy grasp relaxes, the "swift water" wildly dashes and the "rocks" respond in tones "of thunder," the dusky warriors, so runs the legend, called "Astenrogen."

With a name which we may then take as an incentive to swift action in all that will elevate and emphasize the objects of our Society, with a determination to maintain in no uncertain tones the principles for which our ancestors fought and for which our Society stand, with our Chapter color, the red of "the loveliest flag that floats," a reminder that our hearts must always glow with patriotic fire, may we not take courage and feel that we shall have our share in the work of this organization, destined, I firmly believe, to a great future, and that as "God is with us our victory cannot fail."

CLARA HALE RAWDON.

HOW WE KEPT DECORATION DAY.

DECORATION DAY dawned bright and clear in our seaside city and early in the morning the officers and members of the Stephen Hempstead Chapter of the Children of the American Revolution, laden with flowers, hastened to the Coit street school, where by willing hands the flowers were soon made into bouquets to be placed upon the graves of the dead heroes.

It was not our privilege to decorate the grave of the revolutionary hero whose name our Society bears, for his ashes lie in far away St. Louis, but the fairest and choicest blossoms were

garlanded around his name on the Society banner, in loving remembrance of one, who, though his health was meeked for freedom's cause and his whole life one of extreme bodily torture, never for an instant being free from pain, said: "All this, aye, and double would I gladly bear for the sake of my country."

Who can say that he does not know how we love to honor his memory? After we had made our bouquets, a wagon kindly placed at the disposal of the Society was decorated with the folds of old glory and the Society banner, which consists of a shield of blue with the name of the Society in yellow letters upon it, ornamented the seat. The lovely flowers were placed in the wagon, and, accompanied by a delegation of members of the Society, sent to the court house, where the flowers were presented to the members of W. W. Perkin's Post, Grand Army of the Republic, as a testimonial of love and respect for the brave men who gave their all for their country. Another delegation of children wended their way to the city's "Antientest burial place," where were gathered many members of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, decorating the graves of the revolutionary heroes. Miss Bessie Mack, in behalf of the Stephen Hempstead Society, Children of the American Revolution, presented the Regent of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, baskets of pansies to be placed on the tomb of the sweet and noble lady, Lucretia Harris Shaw, whose name the local Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution bears.

The church bells were striking the noon hour as with reverent steps we turned our faces homeward with a deeper sense of love of country than ever before, and eyes were dim and hearts were throbbing and almost bursting with that indefinable something which makes nobler men and better women.

JENNIE A. ALEXANDER SMITH,
Secretary Stephen Hempstead Society, C. A. R.

RECEPTION BY ESCHSCHOLTZIA CHAPTER.

ONE of the most appropriate and delightful of the social gatherings in Los Angeles, on Washington's birthday, was the reception given by the Eschscholtzia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the home of Mrs. Hancock Banning on North Broadway. The Daughters were at home to their friends from two to five, and those who were fortunate enough to receive invitations enjoyed an afternoon that was interspersed with music, an excellent address, and pervading it all was a whole-souled hospitality that carried one back to the good old colonial days when everyone's home was his friends also. The rooms were brilliant with bright, yellow poppies, and in doorways and places of vantage were the Stars and Stripes draped in graceful folds. The Sons of the Revolution, who held their meeting yesterday, hastened their ceremonies to attend in a body the charming reception presided over by the fairer representatives. The programme was opened by an overture played exquisitely by Miss O'Donohue. Rev. Mr. Clark, of Christ church, offered a prayer, which was followed by a short paper by Miss Eliza Houghton, relative to the Chapter. Mrs. J. S. Owens's rich contralto voice was never heard to better advantage than yesterday, when she sang "Angus McDonald." Then came an eloquent address by Mr. H. W. Latham, the subject of which was "The Women of the Revolution." "The Old Brigade," sung by Tom E. Rowan, was one of the pleasures of the afternoon.

The programme was brought to a close by a reading entitled, "What's In a Name?" It was charmingly given by Miss Thorpe. Mrs. Banning was assisted in caring for the guests by Mrs. H. T. Lee, Mrs. T. E. Gibbon, Mrs. J. F. Crank, and Miss Eliza P. Houghton. There were two tea tables, each in a cosy room to itself, and the aromatic tea was poured by Mrs. M. H. Banning and Mrs. Wesley Clark. Miss Mary Banning presided over a bowl filled with delicious and refreshing punch. A number of young ladies of the Chapter were most assiduous in their attentions to the guests in caring for their wants.

The souvenirs of the occasion were dainty envelopes tied

with yellow ribbon and held with a seal stamped with the Society's insignia, a spinning wheel. On the front side in one corner was a small cluster of *Eschscholtzia*, in the lower left hand corner was the date, February 22, 1896. The envelopes contained seeds of the pretty flower.

ANN STOREY CHAPTER, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

ONE hundred years ago the first white man came to settle in this lovely valley of the Green Mountains. He came bringing his family and all his worldly possessions with him on an ox cart. He selected as the site for his log house a fertile spot kept green by a stream flowing near. Here, two miles from Memorial Hall, our place of meeting, was born to William and Mercy Holmes Mead the first white child. The name of the mother has been chosen to designate the Children of the American Revolution in Rutland, Vermont.

On the 22d of February the Ann Storey Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, formally recognized the Children's Society for the first time by inviting them to celebrate with them Washington's birthday. Our Regent, Mrs. W. C. Dunton, was in Washington representing our Chapter at the National Congress. In her absence Mrs. W. C. Clementour, Organizer and first Regent, occupied the chair. The President of the Children's Society, Mrs. M. M. J. Francisco, with the aid of Mrs. W. H. Baldwin, had prepared a most interesting programme in which the eleven children who were present bore a conspicuous part.

The Mercy Holmes Mead Chapter contains a member by the name of Mary Sherman Mead, a descendant of William and Mercy Mead. She was unable to be present but a paper was read in her name in which she described a recent visit to Philadelphia and to the home of Mrs. Betsey Ross, who made the first American flag. At the conclusion a *fac-simile* of the original, which was bought on the spot where the old flag was made, and bearing only thirteen stars, was presented. The rest of the short literary programme was made up of readings and recitations.

A huge birthday cake was presented by Mrs. J. A. Sheldon.

It bore the name of Washington and the dates 1732-1896, while red, white, and blue ribbons surrounded it and formed streamers at the side. This was cut while four young misses, Mary Baldwin, Bernice Tuttle, Laura Atherton, and Mary Luntton, in Martha Washington caps and kerchiefs serve tea in the blue and white china cups of our grandmothers. After a social half hour the meeting was adjourned, each Daughter feeling that a new society was growing up, the members of which, in a few years, would ably fill the places of their mothers and fathers in the two older societies of the American Revolution.

MABLE TUTTLE CAVERLY, *Secretary*.

WHAT THE CONTINENTAL CHAPTER IS DOING.

IN February, 1894, a little company, the nucleus of which was an off-shoot of three or four members of the Mary Washington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of the District of Columbia, assembled to form a new Chapter. Several names were suggested, but that of the "Continental Chapter" finally adopted. It is the only Chapter in the Society of that name. It was also immediately decided to adopt as a Chapter badge a cocked hat of dark blue and gold, the old continental colors as well as the colors of the National Society.

The first organized meeting took place in April of that year, when a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The Chapter has grown slowly but steadily, with a view to quality rather than quantity in regard to members. It has no honorary members and will admit no life members who do not either enter it in such a way that half of their dues are turned over to the Chapter or they consent to pay Chapter dues. There is always a balance in the treasury. The number of members has now reached thirty-one, and it is hoped that by the next meeting of Congress it will be able to send a delegate. The Chapter made a new departure in deciding to have its meetings open to the public of both sexes. Any special private business is transacted at "called" meetings. These open meetings are largely attended by members of the National Board, by the District Regent, and members of other Chapters, also by Daughters from abroad who may chance to

be either visiting the Capital or are for some purpose temporarily remaining in the District, as well as by the general public. The "Continental" is known (with all due respect to the other Chapters) as the most active and progressive Chapter in Washington. To Mrs. Minnie F. Ballinger, Regent, is due the credit principally for this good work and its result. She has been greatly aided from the first by the able Vice-Regent, Mrs. Mary S. Gist, one of the charter members of the National Society. The other officers and members are now, however, working finely up to their parts.

Among the historical papers that have been read before the Chapter and its guests are the following: "Patrick Henry," "Tom Paine's Work in the Revolution," "The Revolutionary Women Along the Hudson River," "The Revolutionary Men of Virginia," "The Fighting Parsons of the Revolution," by the Rev. Dr. Radcliffe, etc., etc. So that, as our Chapter Historian says, "we have given to the public a most instructive 'course' in American history."

In April the Chapter purchased a beautiful flag and adopted and also purchased a pennon of blue and gold. At the last meeting of the season the flag was dedicated in an able and eloquent address by the Rev. Dr. Ennis.

PATTY MILLER STOCKING.

RESOLUTIONS BY TUSCARORA CHAPTER.

THAT our year old offspring, Tuscarora Chapter, has inherited the spirit of '76 is clearly proven by the following resolutions presented by three of its officers and unanimously adopted by the Chapter.

By the Regent, Mrs. Kate Morse Ely:

WHEREAS, The strains of our national hymn should awaken amongst the "Daughters of the American Revolution" a universal feeling and expressive sentiment of patriotism; be it

Resolved, That on all occasions when the notes of our country's anthem are heard every Daughter in honor and memory of her heroic sires shall rise in grateful recognition of the unselfish services in which they fought and died.

By the Registrar, Miss Augusta E. Childs :

Resolved, That a prize of ten dollars be offered annually in the academic department of the high school for the best essay upon some topic of American history, the subject and comparative value of the essay to be decided by the principal of the high school, the head of the American history department of the high school, in conjunction with the Regent, Vice-Regent, and Registrar of this Chapter. The said essay to be the property of Tuscarora Chapter, the said prize to be offered by the Tuscarora Chapter and to be known as the history prize of the Tuscarora Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Object of such a prize to incite to deeper research of the history of our own country.

By the Historian, Mrs. Mary Thurston Campbell :

Resolved, That a committee wait upon the Board of Education at its next meeting and ask permission to introduce into the morning devotional exercises of the public schools of the city a pledge to the American flag.

SARATOGA.

THE busy hum of preparation is in the air at Saratoga these early June days. The Saratoga Chapter, reenforced by many new members, are laying their plans with commendable zeal and energy for the success of the approaching celebration of the Fourth of July and a commemoration of the battle of Saratoga.

Invitations have been sent to all of the Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the United States, to the different bodies of the Sons of the American Revolution, and to many distinguished individuals, in the name of the local Chapter and of the citizens of Saratoga Springs, asking each and all to unite with them in a celebration worthy of the day and of the historic name of the gathering place.

Reduced rates have been secured upon the railroads, and also at the hotels and boarding houses. The United States Hotel will be the headquarters, but most comfortable quarters can be secured at private boarding houses or smaller hotels.

The programme is as follows :

JULY 3.—8 p. m., Address of welcome by president of the village and responses on behalf of the Societies, followed by a reception in the ball room of the United States Hotel ; music and refreshments.

JULY 4.—11 a. m., Celebration in Convention Hall. Oration by General Horace Porter ; addresses by Lieutenant Governor Charles T. Saxton ; William L. Strong, Mayor of New York City ; General James Grant Wilson, of New York City ; Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of New York

City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, interspersed with suitable patriotic music by a military band. 4 p. m., Excursion to Saratoga Lake. 8 p. m., Grand display of fireworks in Congress Spring Park.

JULY 5.—Patriotic religious and choral service in Convention Hall.

JULY 6.—Excursions to the Saratoga Monument and Lake George. 10 a. m., Meeting of the Children of the American Revolution, with addresses. 4 p. m., Reception tendered by Mrs. Andrew Smith at Balls-ton Spa to the visiting Daughters of the American Revolution.

Notwithstanding the arduous labors consequent upon the arrangement for the entertainment of so many guests, our Chapter has yet had time for other work.

At the opening of the Presbyterian General Assembly, which convened at Saratoga in May, they presented to the Moderator a gavel made from wood taken from the battlefield. The Rev. Dr. Durant, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, made the presentation speech in behalf of the Daughters who occupied prominent seats in the gallery and presented a most charming appearance with their fluttering blue and white ribbons above the serious and august body of Presbyters.

Through the efforts of the Chapter and those of Mrs. McKee, Vice-President General, a Society of the Children of the American Revolution has been organized, with Mrs. Geo. P. Lawton, President.

At a meeting held at the residence of Miss Prendfit, Treasurer of the Chapter, prior to Memorial Day, a resolution was presented by Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth to the effect that the graves of all revolutionary soldiers buried in Saratoga should be properly recognized upon that day. This was carried, and the graves of these heroes which had been so long unnoticed were for the first time abloom with the fragrant flowery incense placed there by the hands of the members of our Saratoga Chapter.

The spirit of patriotism and true daughterly love is with us, and we reach out arms of loving welcome to all our "Sister Daughters" throughout the length and breadth of the land asking them to come and join with us in a truly patriotic Fourth of July historic celebration.

EMMA E. RIGGS CAVINS,

Corresponding Secretary Saratoga Chapter, D. A. R.

CRAWFORD COUNTY (PA.) CHAPTER, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, celebrated Washington's birthday by presenting an engraved copy of Stuart's portrait of Washington to the Meadville High School. Remarks were made in presenting it by Mrs. S. P. Bates, and were responded to by Miss Hoxton, principal of the school. "The Star Spangled Banner" and "America" were sung.

On March 2 the Chapter met with Mrs. Frances Shippen Hollister, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Evans Shippen. The Regent being absent her interesting report of the sessions of the Continental Congress of the Daughters recently held in Washington, and the social pleasure attending it, was read by Mrs. Sennett. The Shippen mansion contains many valuable relics. There are portraits of the family, an unbroken line to Edward Shippen, who came to Boston from England in 1663, and was afterwards the first Mayor of Philadelphia. There is a portrait of Miss Jane Galloway, a Philadelphia belle, afterwards Mrs. Joseph Shippen, which was painted by Benjamin West. Among the pieces of antique furniture is a chair in which Lafayette sat at a dinner given by Jasper Yeates, of Lancaster, an ancestor of Mrs. Evans Shippen.

The regular meeting on May 4 was held at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Emma Shryock Merwin. A paper on "The French Alliance" was read by Mrs. J. W. Smith. A very pleasant incident of this meeting was the presentation of a portrait of Lafayette to the Chapter, by Mrs. E. J. Ray. Mrs. Ray spoke as follows: "Madam Regent and ladies, it affords me much pleasure to meet with you on this occasion, and as an evidence of my good will and esteem I brought with me a picture for your acceptance, a likeness of Lafayette. The picture, you will observe, is old and somewhat grim, but the feelings which this face inspires will never be old nor grim. When we call to mind the influence which he had with France in behalf of our liberty, and the personal assistance that he gave to our country in her struggle for freedom, we do well to admire his character and to revere his memory, while his generous impulses, his noble deeds, and his gallant actions will forever live in the history of our country. As the great friend of our greater Washington, whose trials and whose triumphs you

commemorate at your meetings, the name and the fame of Lafayette will always be associated—associated with him who was “first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.”—S. JOSEPHINE BATES, *Historian*.

A CHAPTER of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in Wilmington, Ohio, January 30, 1896, at the home of Mrs. Elouisa F. King Nichols, Regent. May 2, 1895, Mrs. Nichols was appointed Regent of the Chapter to be instituted, and it is due to her interest in the cause and to her efforts that so many ladies have had their papers passed upon successfully. Mrs. Avery, of Cleveland, Regent for the State of Ohio, was present, and being called upon by the Chapter Regent spoke entertainingly on the object of the Society and the work to be done, and by her enthusiasm created in the hearts of her hearers an increased love for our dear country and its flag. Officers were appointed for the coming year, Mrs. Foos, of Washington, District of Columbia, being named as alternate to attend the National Congress which will be held February 22 in that city. Adjourned to meet at the home of Mrs. Nichols, Regent, February 24, 1896. The new Chapter starts with bright prospects, and as the years go by will be surpassed by none in love of country and in reverence for those who bore untold suffering for that blessed heritage.—MARY FISHER QUINN, *Secretary*.

GENERAL BENJAMIN LINCOLN CHAPTER was organized on the afternoon of February 12, at the residence of Mrs. Joseph H. Barnes, 1111 Trenton street, East Boston, Massachusetts, with seventeen charter members. The officers of the Chapter are: Regent, Mrs. J. H. Barnes; Vice-Regent, Mrs. C. J. Samson; Secretary, Mrs. E. H. Allen; Treasurer, Mrs. A. L. Josselyn; Registrar, Mrs. Frank Cushman; Historian, Miss Lucy E. Woodnell.

Major General Benjamin Lincoln, for whom the Chapter is named, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, January 24, 1733, and was the son of Colonel Benjamin Lincoln, commander of the Third Suffolk regiment and a member of His Majesty's Council. At twenty-one years of age young Benjamin was one

of the six constables of the town. In 1755 he became adjutant of his father's regiment; in 1757 was chosen town clerk; in 1763 became second major of the regiment; in 1766 was elected one of the selectmen and held the office five years. He became lieutenant colonel in 1772 and was in command of the regiment at the opening of the Revolution. In 1772-'74 he represented the town in the general court; in May, 1775, was a member of the Provincial Congress, of which body he was secretary; February 8, 1776, he was commissioned brigadier general by Massachusetts, and in May following major general. He planned and commanded the movements which finally drove the enemy from Boston harbor in 1776. On the 19th of February, 1777, Lincoln was commissioned major general in the Continental service and took part in the expedition against Ticonderoga. On the 8th of October, while serving under General Gates, he was severely wounded in the leg. It was years before he completely recovered from the wound, and it occasioned lameness during the remainder of his life. In December, 1778, he took command of the Southern Department. In 1781 he took part, under Washington, in the siege of Yorktown, and as a special honor was deputed by General Washington to receive Lord Cornwallis's sword upon the surrender of the British Army October 19, 1781. A few days after Congress appointed General Lincoln Secretary of War. From 1784 to '87 he occupied various important positions. In 1787 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts; commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1788, and was a member of the convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States. In 1789 Washington appointed him the first Collector of the Port of Boston, which office he held twenty years. General Lincoln was one of the first members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was also president of the Society of the Cincinnati from its organization until his death. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard University in 1790.

Benjamin Lincoln died May 9, 1810, and in a quiet part of the cemetery in Hingham, overlooking the town, lie the mortal remains of this soldier of the Revolution.—MRS. JOSEPH H. BARNES, *Regent*.



"RANSOMS IN THE REVOLUTION."

ON that memorable and fatal day of July 3, 1778, my great-great-grandfather, Captain Samuel Ransom, gave up his life in behalf of the noble cause for which he had fought and labored so earnestly. How many brave souls went to eternity in that dreadful massacre, and their honored bones now repose in their beloved and beautiful Valley of Wyoming, beneath a monument erected some years later to their memory—and on the tablet of that monument Captain Samuel Ransom's name heads the list of those killed.

Samuel Ransom was born, 1737, at Cantabery, Connecticut, and was married May 6, 1759, to Esther Laurance, of Canaan Township. In 1758 the eastern part of Canaan was set off into the town of Norfolk, and it was in this town, near Doolittle Pond, that Samuel Ransom purchased land and resided until he moved to the Wyoming Valley, and it was on this farm that all except the youngest of his children were born.

In the old town records his name is frequently mentioned in connection with various local offices and as a buyer and seller of lands. December 7, 1761, he was chosen surveyor of highways, and from that time until 1770 held various offices of trust. Captain Ransom served in the French and Indian war with distinction and it was probably owing to this that he was commissioned captain of the Continental Army.

The Hartford, Connecticut, State records show that he was commissioned by Assembly, October, 1775, as captain of the

Third company, Twenty-fourth regiment, Connecticut militia. In 1773 Captain Ransom sold out all of his real estate in Litchfield County and emigrated to the Wyoming Valley, where he lived until the time of his tragic death. In less than six months after he moved to the valley he was chosen selectman of the town of Westmoreland and a surveyor of highways. His name frequently appears in local history of the times as a leading member of the community and a participant with the neighbors in the earlier troubles between the Pennsylvania authorities and the Connecticut settlers in the events leading to the Revolutionary War.

On the 24th of August, 1776, it was voted at a town meeting to erect certain forts "as a defense against our common enemy"—the British and Indians. Among the forts erected in compliance with this resolution was one on Garrison Hill in Plymouth, and for this Captain Ransom hauled the first log.

On the 23d of August, 1776, Congress passed the following resolution: "Two companies on the continental establishment to be raised in the town of Westmoreland and stationed in the proper places for the defense of the inhabitants of said town, and parts adjacent, till further order of Congress, that the said troops be enlisted to serve during the war, unless sooner discharged by Congress, that they be liable to serve in any part of the United States."

On August 26, 1776, Congress commissioned Robert Durkee, of Wilkes-Barre, and Samuel Ransom, of Plymouth, captains for the companies thus authorized. Early in September information was received of this resolution of Congress, and rendezvous for the enlistment of men on the terms prescribed were opened, by Captain Durkee on the east and by Captain Ransom on the west side of the Susquehanna River. As the troops raised were by the express pledge of Congress "to be stationed in proper places for the defense of the inhabitants" while the existing danger should continue, the able-bodied men flocked to the standard raised, and in less than sixty days both companies were full, numbering about eighty-four men each. Captain Ransom's company was known as the Second independent company for the revolutionary service.

About this time Washington's army, greatly impaired in

numbers and spirit by their expulsion from Long Island, were now sorely pressed by General Howe. Gloom, almost despondence, overspread the American camp. Washington was compelled to retreat from post to post through the Jerseys. On the 8th of December he crossed the Delaware, and Congress immediately took measures to retire from Philadelphia to Baltimore. At this moment of peril they "*Resolved*, Thursday, December 12, that the two companies raised in the town of Westmoreland be ordered to join Washington with *all possible expedition*," and the same day adjourned to meet on the 20th in Baltimore.

Promptly obeying the order the two companies commanded by Ransom and Durkee hastened their march, and before the close of the month and year were up on the lines and under the command of their beloved Washington; Captain Ransom's headquarters before joining Washington were either at Garrison's Hill or Forty Fort. In the company's roll were the names of Captain Ransom's son, George Palmer Ransom, and his son-in-law, Timothy Hopkins.

After joining the main army they were first under fire on the 20th of January, 1777, at the battle of Millstone, one of the most gallant and successful actions, considering the numbers engaged, that was fought during the war. When General Washington's army was hutted, near Morristown, says Rogers, "And laboring under that fatal malady, the small-pox, a line of posts was formed along the Millstone River, in the direction of Princeton. One of these, established at Somerset Court House, was occupied by General Dickinson, with a few hundred men (consisting of Ransom's and Durkee's Independent companies, from Wyoming, mustering about one hundred and sixty, and three hundred militia). Not very distant, and on the opposite bank of the stream, stood a mill, in which a considerable quantity of flour had been collected for the use of our troops. At this time Lord Cornwallis lay at Brunswick, and having received information of the depot, immediately despatched a large foraging party, amounting to about four hundred men, and upwards of forty wagons, drawn by imported horses, of the English draft breed, for the purpose of taking possession of it. The British troops arrived at the mill early

in the morning, and, having loaded the wagons with flour, were about to march on their return, when General Dickinson, with an inferior force, which he led through the river middle deep, attacked them with so much spirit that they fled, abandoning the whole of their plunder."

The Millstone victory was, to their latest day, a darling theme with the old soldiers. By the unanimous declaration of those engaged, the attack was impetuous and well sustained. An order to charge was responded to with enthusiasm. Nor did the British yield the ground without a manly, though ineffectual, resistance. The enemy retired in confusion, leaving to the victors a handsome booty, consisting of forty-seven wagons and more than an hundred horses. Each man shared several dollars of prize money; and Captain Ransom sent one of the wagons to his farm, at Wyoming, as a trophy. Nor was the victory achieved without loss; several were killed, and a great number wounded. Among the former, Porter, the pride of Ransom's company, was cut down by a cannon ball. His excellency, General Washington, in a letter to the President of Congress, dated Morristown, January 22, 1777, gives this account of the occurrence: "My last to you was on the 20th instant, since that I have the pleasure to inform you that General Dickinson, with about four hundred militia, has defeated a foraging party of the enemy, of an equal number, and has taken forty wagons, and upwards of an hundred horses, most of them of the English draft breed, and a number of sheep and cattle which they had collected. The enemy retreated with so much precipitation that General Dickinson had only an opportunity of making nine prisoners. They were observed to carry off a great many dead and wounded in light wagons. This action happened near Somerset Court House, on Millstone River. General Dickinson's behaviour reflects the highest honor on him; for though his troops were raw, he led them through the river middle deep, and gave the enemy so severe a charge that, although supported by three field pieces, they gave way and left their convoy."

In the spring, Captain Ransom with his company was ordered to Boundbrook, and placed with other portions of the army under General Lincoln. Just at daybreak, the morning after

their arrival, the enemy came upon them by surprise, on three sides; Lincoln's horse was saddled, he mounted, ordered a retreat to a hill about a mile distant. Little execution was done by the fire of the enemy, although they were quite near, and called, "Run, you rebels, run." In relating this affair Colonel George P. Ransom said, "If our men knew when to run away, they also knew when to fight, as the regulars well knew, and kept at a respectful distance, when they had taken up a suitable position."

During the ensuing severe and eventful campaign Captain Ransom was in constant service, wherever there was danger to be met, or honor won. He was in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, at the bombardment of Mud Fort, his company being stationed at Woodbury, the detachments were drafted for duty on the works, and sustained the hottest of the enemy's fire. Now the two Westmoreland companies were attached to the First Connecticut regiment, as when they first marched they were kept as a distinct corps. There is every reason to believe it was intended to keep them from Wyoming no longer than the pressing emergency under which they were called away demanded, but the pressure of circumstances, superior to all law, or contract, compelled the Government to keep them from home, leaving Wyoming wholly defenseless. They wintered at Valley Forge. The men were very much distressed over the rumors of the meditated attack of the savages upon Wyoming; all that their hearts held most dear were in that valley, and would be exposed to the brutal outrages of the savages—and worse than savages—*British enemies*. The officers respectfully, but firmly urged on their superiors that the enemy were preparing to strike Wyoming; that there was no force there to defend it; that their companies were raised under a solemn pledge that they should be stationed there for the defense of the inhabitants; and asked to be marched back; but they could not be spared. Captain Ransom resigned to go back to Wyoming to defend it against the British and Indians who were then advancing down the valley under Colonel John Butler. Captain Ransom reached Forty Fort on the morning of the massacre and reported to the brave and gallant commander, Colonel Zebulon Butler, as a volunteer

aid. I will not dilate upon the incidents of the massacre, as they are familiar to all readers of history; but I do not think anything more brutal, outrageous, or horrible could be conceived than the way the noble men and women were slaughtered by the infuriated savage fiends, egged on and aided by the British commander and his soldiers.

Captain Ransom was killed in the heat of the fight. He fully sustained his reputation as a cool and fearless soldier. He was with Whittlesey's company on the extreme left. He was detailed by Colonel Butler to make a reconnoissance of the ground at the opening of the engagement, and as he did not return to report it is probable that he went at once into the thick of the fight and was unable to withdraw before he was killed.

[To be continued.]

GEN. WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN AND THE TIMES IN WHICH HE LIVED—CONCLUDED.

ONE defeat after another followed the American Army. The famous surrender of Long Island, the evacuation of New York City, the losses of Forts Lee and Washington, internal dissensions amongst the States and commanders, the increase of the Tory party, and the threatened danger of an attack upon Philadelphia and the Continental Congress, the partial disbanding of Washington's army, by the expiration of the soldiers term of service; all looked as if the speedy end of this young and struggling Republic was near at hand. Truly has it been said: "The trials of George Washington at this time were the dark, solemn ground upon which the beautiful work of his country's salvation was embroidered." "His trust in Providence kept up in his heart an under-song of wonderful sweetness." It was then that the stirring, if not prophetic words of Samuel Adams rang out with no uncertain sound. He said in Congress: "If this city should be surrendered, I should by no means despair. Let America exert her own strength, let her depend upon God's blessing, and he who cannot be indifferent to her righteous cause will even work miracles, if necessary, to carry her through this glorious conflict and estab-

lish her feet upon a rock." Washington felt the Nation's peril when he wrote to Congress: "Ten days more will put an end to our army if not immediately recruited." It was at this crisis that the remnant of seven New England regiments under General Stark were sent him among the reinforcements. General Gates arrived at headquarters at Newton, Pennsylvania, December 20, with five hundred men, as well as the remainder of General Lee's army under General Sullivan. William Chamberlain wrote, as he had been absent nearly two years: "I expected soon to be dismissed. But on the 2d of December we were ordered to Kingston-on-the-Hudson, on a boisterous night, we were crowded on board a sloop at Albany, which was half-filled with rails, and with seasick and half-drunken men, fighting and swearing, I could easily imagine myself in the infernal regions, for I never suffered so much during the same space of time at any period of my life."

This was the beginning of their march to Pennsylvania. At that critical time a thought came to Washington like an inspiration. Knowing the customs of drinking and merry-making amongst the Germans at Christmas, he decided to surprise their camp at Trenton by a secret and sudden attack. But all his well-laid plans looked as if they were about to be frustrated by a terrible storm. The swollen river was filled with blocks of ice, and many of the troops failed to put in an appearance and there were not enough boats to cross the river at once. William Chamberlain wrote: "It was the beginning of winter; the New England soldiers were poorly prepared for the march; our clothing was threadbare and ragged; our shoes were scarcely sufficient to keep our feet from the frozen ground, without wrapping them with rags; our rations, poor fresh beef without salt;" but he had some money of his own, so he did not live entirely upon Government rations. They arrived at Washington's headquarters four days before the battle of Trenton. The soldiers displayed a valiant cheerfulness and a noble patience amidst all their hardships. Christmas day they were kept on drill and parade until nearly sunset, when they started for the river. Their watchword was "Victory or Death!" When they arrived at the ferry, "the current was strong; heavy blocks of ice in the Delaware obstructed the

boats and it took a long time for the troops to cross;" but the brave Marblehead men acted as pilots and led the way. He writes: "It was more than two o'clock in the morning before we started to march in the most profound silence for Trenton. It began to snow, moderately at first, and turned to rain before the attack was made, and we were thoroughly wet before our retrograde movement." Just before the advance guard was fired upon by that of the enemy and soon after the battle was commenced, but lasted only a short time, for the Hessians were completely surprised and they surrendered to the number of nine hundred and nineteen men (Bancroft says later that nine hundred and forty-six men were taken prisoners). Although the Americans were half dead at first with cold and fatigue, yet they had made a sudden and fierce onslaught. Their firearms were so wet that many of them were obliged to use the bayonet. When the report came to Washington, "The Hessians have surrendered," it brought forth tears and thanks to God. "I was near the General," says William Chamberlain, "when he took possession of the standard of the enemy." The six field pieces and all the firearms were a rich booty for the American Army. Being one of the party who went in pursuit of them, he wrote, I did not receive any refreshment, and when we returned the rear guard was passing out with the prisoners in front. Chilled with the severe cold, and drenched with rain and snow, and having had no food, I was seized with an ague fit, but a kind Providence directed me to a farmhouse, where, finding their name was also Chamberlain, I received a warm, nourishing bowl of soup and recovered. But the wind blew a keen, northwest breeze which chilled me to the heart, and we were almost dead with fatigue and cold when we again reached headquarters. There were only five or six of my company left. On the 3d of January occurred the battle of Princeton, and then, as our term of service had expired, we received our discharge and returned home, having spent all our wages and considerable money beside.

In the meantime, in January, 1777, the advance of General Burgoyne from Canada with his army of ten thousand or more soldiers had obliged General St. Clair to evacuate Fort Ticonderoga, and Colonel Warner's rear guard had been defeated at

Hubbardston and had retreated to Manchester. The Vermont leaders were able to fit out a company of rangers, by confiscating the property of the Tories, under Colonel Herrick, and sent reinforcements to Colonel Warner at Manchester. An urgent appeal to New Hampshire, stating that if help was not sent they must abandon their homes, met with a quick response. The New Hampshire Assembly was summoned back to Exeter and there the Speaker of the House, John Langdon, made his patriotic speech. Stark's well-known bravery at Bunker Hill, Trenton, and Princeton caused the old soldiers of the State to rally from far and near, and aided by troops from Massachusetts and by Warner's regiment from Vermont they were ready for action August 16 at Bennington, Vermont, where Colonel Baum with his forces had come to capture stores and ordnance. William Chamberlain again enlisted as orderly sergeant and was appointed sergeant major. While in Manchester he performed the duties of adjutant to Colonel Stickney's regiment until the adjutant arrived. The quartermaster was wounded and Chamberlain took his place, but was not commissioned. The battle of Bennington commenced at three in the afternoon, and after two hours of hard fighting the engagement became a hand-to-hand one with bayonet and saber. Colonel Baum was wounded. The soldiers had partially dispersed when the conflict was renewed on the appearance of Breyman's forces. Colonel Warner's fresh recruits helped to drive them from the field, but the contest lasted until night, when the British were vanquished. Six hundred and ninety-two prisoners were taken. History affirms that the women of Bennington "dismantled their beds to furnish the ropes with which the Tories were tied in pairs and marched off as prisoners." General Stark afterwards enthusiastically said: "Had our people been Alexanders or Charles of Sweden they could not have behaved better." He showed great skill and courage in the whole conduct of the battle, and also wisdom in declining to obey General Lincoln's orders before the engagement to go to the west bank of the Hudson to assist General Schuyler, thus leaving the Vermont and New Hampshire frontier at the mercy of the British. William Chamberlain's sketch states that after the battle he picked up General Bur-

goyne's order book to Colonel Baum, giving minute and explicit instructions for the order of march, and the number of horses, cattle, etc., to be taken for the British Army. He was also charged "to test the affection of the enemy." This was written at "Headquarters, August 9, 1777," and signed by General Burgoyne. William Chamberlain also captured a stand of colors from a Hessian. Among the trophies sent to different States by General Stark may be seen on the walls of the Massachusetts Senate chamber one Hessian gun and bayonet, one broadsword, one brass-barreled drum, and one grenadier's cap, taken from the enemy at the battle of Bennington. Colonel Stark wrote to headquarters "that yeoman fresh from the plow, through fire and sword mounted breast-works fortified by cannon, and captured and defended them." Stark took especial pride in the four brass cannons and eight brass drums taken from the enemy.

It is an acknowledged fact that "the consequences of the battle were important." General Burgoyne's whole campaign was broken up, if not quite frustrated; his main army was severed; and he failed to obtain the provisions, horses, cattle, and ordnance needed for its support. He also lost nearly one thousand men. All tended to cripple his plans of advance and attack. The zest of this victory for the Americans was not merely local; for it gave courage to Congress and to the country in a time of depression, and stimulated the preparations for the great battle of Saratoga, one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world. Dr. Samuel Bartlett, in his centennial oration at Bennington, Vermont, August 16, 1877, said, of the results of this battle "it signified a second time to the British what Lexington had told them before, that no enemy could move through New England, except on his bier. It was the definite beginning of the distant, but now certain end." In 1809 there was a celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Bennington. General Stark, then eighty-one years of age, was urged to be present, so that the young men of the State might see him. He wrote, "I was never worth much

* Ex-President Bartlett, of Dartmouth College, for his first wife married Laura Bradley, a granddaughter of General William Chamberlain.

for a show and certainly cannot be worth their seeing now." Sixty of the old veterans were present at the anniversary of the battle. Some verses were written by William Chamberlain on the battle of Bennington, Vermont, as a kind of counterpart to the burlesque in which an English officer had caricatured the Yankees, after the battle of Bunker Hill, set to "Yankee Doodle."

In 1780, Jane Eastman,* daughter of Captain Joseph Eastman, of Concord, New Hampshire, became the wife of William Chamberlain. The Eastman family had an unusually interesting historical record; many of them having experienced much active service during the French and Indian wars. William Chamberlain, then a young man of twenty-five years of age, took his young bride to Vermont. There he strongly identified himself with the early settlement and interests of the State in both civic and military affairs. He was commissioned major in October, 1789, by Thomas Chittenden, the first Governor of the State, and was promoted from one office to another, when in 1794 he was appointed brigadier general; and in October, 1799, he was made major general by Isaac Tichenor, Governor. In the Records of the Governor and Twentieth Council of the State of Vermont, compiled by E. P. Walton, is the following biographical notice of William Chamberlain, one of the councilors:

"General William Chamberlain† volunteered in the army in 1775 and served as orderly sergeant in the invasion of Canada, suffering all sorts of privations, and being one of nine officers and privates out of the company of seventy who survived to take part in the battle of Trenton, New Jersey. At the expiration of his enlistment he returned to New Hampshire, but on Burgoyne's invasion he again volunteered and was in the battle of Bennington, Vermont. From which he is said to

* Granddaughter of Captain Ebenezer Eastman, the first settler of Concord, New Hampshire. (See Bouton's "History of Concord").

Sibyl Chamberlain, sister of William, married Captain John Eastman, a soldier of the Revolution.

† Major Moses Chamberlain, a younger brother of William Chamberlain, also served in the Revolutionary War. Judge Mellen Chamberlain, former Superintendent of the Boston Public Library, is his grandson.

have brought away some trophies of personal combat with his enemies. About 1780 he removed to Peacham, Vermont, being then clerk of the proprietors of the town; he was town clerk twelve years, justice of the peace twenty-four years, town representative twelve years, chief justice of Caledonia County seventeen years, counselor of the State seven years, lieutenant governor from 1813 to 1815, a delegate to the constitutional convention 1791 to 1814, presidential elector in 1800, a member of Congress two terms, from 1803 to 1805 and 1809 to 1811. He died September 27, 1828. In private life he was upright, a friend of order, learning, and religion; he lived to see the wilderness become a cultivated and populous region, and as a matter of far higher moment to himself, closed a long, useful and eventful life on earth in humble trust of the better life in heaven."

ABBIE M. CHAMBERLAIN,
*Charter Member Mary Washington Chapter,
Washington, D. C.*

Ex-Governor Joshua L. Chamberlain, of Maine, writes that his grandfather, Colonel Joshua Chamberlain, of Rochester, New Hampshire, and two brothers were in the army of the Revolution. His uncle, Hon. Elbridge G. Chamberlain, of Goshen, Maryland (great-grandson of William Chamberlain, of Newton, Massachusetts), reports that his grandfather, Ebenezer, and also son Ebenezer, Jr., served in the Revolutionary War.

GENERAL IRA ALLEN.

GENERAL IRA ALLEN was born in Cornwall, Connecticut, April 21, 1751, and was a descendant of Samuel and Ann Allen, who came from Braintree, Essex county, England, in 1632. He was the son of Joseph and Mary Baker Allen and brother of General Ethan Allen, Major Heber Allen, and Captain Herman Allen, who did such faithful service as soldiers, officers, and statesmen during the American Revolution, and identified themselves with the early history of the State of Vermont.

Before Ira Allen was twenty years of age he had served as a lieutenant with the Green Mountain Boys, and when twenty-four he assisted his brother, Colonel Ethan Allen, in taking the English garrisons on Lake Champlain, and did duty under

Colonel Seth Warner and General Montgomery at St. Johns and Montreal in 1775. He was also with the American Army before Quebec in the winter of 1775-6. In July of the latter year we find him a member of the convention held at Dorset, in the New Hampshire grants, and given places on important committees at that time. He was also one of a committee of seven at the convention held in September of 1776 to form a plan for "future proceedings," the report of which is said deserves the title of the first constitution of Vermont, and the compliment of being the brightest constitution adopted by a large community. October 30, 1776, Colonel Ira Allen was appointed one of six to make arrangements for the proceedings about drawing a plan for a new and independent State, and was also interested in gaining for Vermont her beautiful and appropriate name.

Upon the organization of the Council of Safety, July 8, 1777, Colonel Ira Allen was chosen secretary, and the preamble for the constitution of the State was drafted by him in consultation with the Council of Safety in November of that year. He was also chosen one of the committee of the Governor's Council, and on June 4, 1778, was appointed both Councillor and Secretary of State, already being Treasurer of the Commonwealth at that time.

The Council of Safety governed all civil and military affairs of these early years, and Colonel Ira Allen by his perseverance, foresight, and sagacity rendered great assistance as Councillor to his friend, Thomas Chittenden, who was nineteen times Governor of the Commonwealth.

The Vermont Council of Safety had been appointed to sit at Windsor July 8, 1777, and the convention had just adopted the constitution, when the news of the evacuation of Ticonderoga by the Americans on July 6th spread consternation and fear throughout New England and especially about the New Hampshire grants, which would be overrun by the invading army. The Council of Safety hastily adjourned to Manchester that they might take active measures for the defense of the frontier, although the members of the Council supposed that the American generals had already sent express to the authorities of Massachusetts and New Hampshire for their immediate

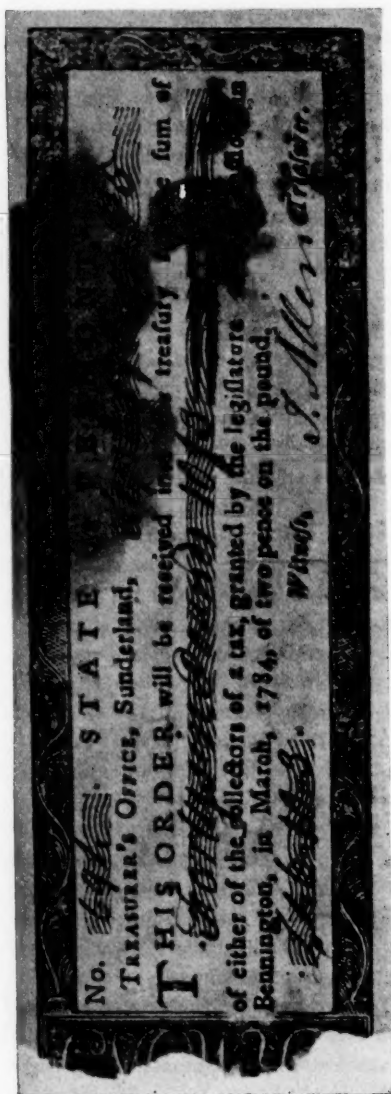
assistance. But Colonel Ira Allen feared delay, from which another disaster like that of Ticonderoga would occur, and he withdrew from the Council room, wrote dispatches to the Governors of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, signed them as Secretary of State, prepared expresses, advanced money for necessary expenses, read his letter before the Council and prevailed upon its members to authorize the transaction in their names, which proved to be the first official communication received by Governors of those States.

New Hampshire was ready to fly to the rescue. General Stark was speedily reënforced by the Massachusetts men and the battle of Bennington was fought and won by the foresight and aid of the forces which Colonel Allen had summoned, as the information given by Colonel Allen caused General Stark to anticipate the engagement by one day and attack Colonel Baum just before he was reënforced by fifteen hundred men. Only a month after the victory at Bennington Colonel Allen did his full share toward the surrender of Saratoga by his sagacious influence as a member of the Vermont Council of Safety which organized the courageous attempt to cut the British lines of communication with Canada, and historians do not hesitate to give him the honor of forming the plans for the taking of Mount Hope and Mount Defiance with the posts on Lake George, liberating many American prisoners and capturing several hundred of the enemy—the scheme being accepted by General Lincoln and carried into effect by Colonels Brown and Warren and Colonel Allen's cousin, Captain Ebenezer Allen.

The most annoying and discouraging difficulty facing our infant State was the need of funds to carry on the war. Of gold and silver they had none. The Council had no public money nor power to make or collect taxes, and a day was spent in discussing the subject without conclusive result, but just before the adjournment a member of the Council moved, with a touch of sarcasm, "that Mr. Allen, the youngest member of the Council, who insisted upon raising a regiment, while the majority were in favor of only two companies of sixty men each, might be requested to discover ways and means to support a regiment, and to make his report at sunrise on the mor-

row." When the Council convened the next morning Mr. Allen's scheme was all ready, which was to propose the ap-

pointment of a committee of sequestration, the seizure and sale at auction of goods and chattels of all persons who had joined, or should join the enemy, and the payment of the proceeds to the treasurer of the Council of Safety. The measures were immediately adopted by the Council, and the regimental officers appointed commissioners. Within fifteen days the government had all the funds required at the expense of the enemies of American independence, and in two weeks Vermont had a full regiment of rangers ready to protect the homes of the new Republic, and from that time until the close of the war there was money enough in the treasury, and history tells us that when Colonel Ira Allen's accounts as State Treasurer were audited in 1781 it was shown that out of a total revenue from March of 1777 to October of 1786, of £327,987, the sum of



£190,433 had been received from confiscated property, as against £66,815 for grants of land, and £45,948 for taxes. Hence we see that Colonel Ira Allen was Treasurer of the Commonwealth for eight years; member of the Council of Safety for nine years; was Surveyor General; one of the committee of the Governor's Council, and Secretary of State. In 1780 he was chosen commissioner to Congress on behalf of Vermont in opposition to the claims of adjoining States, and was a delegate to the convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States in 1792.

General Ira Allen was also chosen to represent Colchester, Vermont, in the General Assembly eight times between the years 1783 and 1794, besides earning military titles from lieutenant to colonel during the American Revolution, and afterwards being appointed senior major general for the militia of Vermont.

General Ira Allen was not only a statesman, politician, and military man, but was literary withal, being author of the *National and Political History of Vermont* and statements appended to the *Olive Branch*. General Ira Allen was greatly interested in educational affairs, as in 1787 he planned the memorial that led to the organization of the University of Vermont at Burlington, and founded it with a subscription of four thousand pounds, making the plan himself for the erection of the buildings on land which he gave in 1791, and in his honor the faculty and students of the University of Vermont set aside each year the 1st day of May, his birthday, to be known as Founder's Day, and devoted to exercises in commemoration of his generosity.

General Ira Allen married Jerusha, daughter of General Roger Enos, and her husband's wedding gift was the town of Irasburgh, Vermont, which contained twenty-three acres of land.

The death of General Ira Allen occurred in Philadelphia on July 7, 1814, and although of his good works, his joys and sorrows in this paper have not the half been told, I hope and trust the time is not far distant when a suitable monument may be erected in grateful memory and appreciation of him who proved to us his unselfish interest in our posterity, our Country, and our State.

A. J. H. DYER,

Historian Ann Storey Chapter, Rutland, Vt.

CURRENT TOPICS.

A NEW MAGAZINE COVER.

THE National Board has decided that we need a cover on which the name of our Society shall be prominent. Daughters are invited to send designs for a cover to the Editor before September 15. We want something distinctively characteristic of the Daughters in which that word shall be prominent—something artistic, graceful, and dignified, but not elaborate. Avoid that detail which distracts attention and let the Insignia appear plainly. The necessary lettering is as follows: Vol.—Number—Month, year—The American Monthly Magazine—Historic and Patriotic—Published by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution—Mary S. Lockwood, Editor—\$1.00 per year; 10 cents per copy—Washington: 902 F Street; Harrisburg, New York, Chicago. An honorarium will be given to the successful designer.

A VERY interesting "parliamentary class" of ladies was formed in Washington, District of Columbia, through the agency of that very progressive "Daughter" of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Minnie F. Ballinger, at the beginning of Lent. The class held its meetings in the parlors of Mrs. Senator Frye. Several Daughters of the American Revolution as well as other bright women prominent in Washington circles were members of the class. They took turn, alphabetically, in presiding and in filling the office of recording secretary. Mrs. Shattuck's Manual was the text book used, but "Roberts' Rules of Order" and other authorities were frequently referred to, and whenever a dilemma occurred Mrs. Frye was generally appointed a committee of one to consult her Senatorial "other half" concerning the knotty problem. So interested are all these women that it is decided to resume the class next winter even in the midst of the busy social life that absorbs them at that time. Many bright and able women belonging to clubs

and societies of different kinds are prevented from being active and efficient members in those societies by their ignorance of parliamentary methods. Why should not such women organize these parliamentary classes all through the country? The study is not a difficult one. It only requires practice—constant repetition.

PATTY MILLER STOCKING.

By invitation of a committee of the Sons of the American Revolution, a committee from the Daughters of the American Revolution were invited to be present at the placing of fifteen markers over the graves of revolutionary soldiers in Bristol, Rhode Island. This occurred on Friday, May 29, and seemed a fitting ceremony, although so tardily performed, after some of the heroes had lain more than fourscore years in their graves.

C. MARIA SHEPARD, *Historian Bristol Chapter*.

THE contract for furnishing stationery to the National Society has been awarded to C. E. Caldwell & Co., 902 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. All members of the Society wishing to purchase letter paper stamped and water marked with the insignia of the Society will order it directly from the above-named firm.

THE Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution made an historical pilgrimage to Washington's headquarters at Newburgh-on-the-Hudson, Monday, June 15, 1896, to commemorate the one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the appointment of General Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. Invitations were extended to the Daughters of the American Revolution to join in the pilgrimage.

AUBURN, ALABAMA, May 23, 1896.

Mrs. M. S. LOCKWOOD, *Washington, D. C.*

Dear Madam: On May 12 the Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution located here held a meeting and selected for a Chapter name "Light Horse Harry Lee." This name was considered more appropriate than any other suggested, because Major General Henry Lee was one of our most prominent Southern generals in the campaign of Georgia and the Carolinas. And by an interesting coincidence, this

Chapter is located in Lee County, which was named for General R. E. Lee, the son of "Light Horse Harry." So it would seem as if we had an inherited right to this distinguished name.

Yours truly,

Mrs. P. H. MELL,
Chapter Regent, D. A. R.

THE Saratoga Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the citizens of Saratoga have sent cordial invitations to all the "Daughters" and the "Sons" to unite with them in a celebration of the Fourth of July and a commemoration of the battles of Saratoga.

The headquarters will be at the United States Hotel, which has reduced its terms to members and their families for the week to three dollars per day. All hotels have made similar reductions. First class boarding houses at \$1.50 per day. All railroads have made excursion rates to Saratoga and return from July 2 to 10. Mr. G. A. Farnham, of Saratoga, may be addressed for information relating to railroads; Mr. C. B. Thomas, concerning hotels and boarding houses, and Miss Elizabeth Brown for all matters relating to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

HISTORIANS almost universally agree that the President and Secretary signed the Declaration of Independence on the 4th of July, 1776. Roberdeau Buchanan, in his "Observations on the Declaration of Independence," has shown that there is no authority or solid foundation for such an assertion. Mr. Buchanan has proven himself to be a very close student of this matter, and in corroboration of his statements he has illustrated this book with three *fac-similes* of the manuscript journals of Congress from photographs made by permission of those in authority at the State Department, which are the first *fac-similes* of these valuable records ever made.

Probably few historians have ever seen them they have been so closely guarded. Mr. Buchanan says there is no copy of the Declaration signed in the handwriting of any one on July 4th, the only attestation being in print, and no paper is known such as mentioned by Jefferson signed by all the members.

The record in the secret journal stands as follows:

July 19, 1776. "*Resolved*, That the Declaration passed on the 4th be fairly engrossed on parchment with the title and style of 'The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America,' and that the same when engrossed be signed by every member of Congress."

August 2, 1776. "The Declaration of Independence being engrossed and compared at the table was signed by the members."

The engrossed Declaration was signed on the 2d of August by the fifty-four members then present; Mr. McKean and Therten signed later, making the fifty-six.

This is a fine bit of history Mr. Buchanan has corrected and given to the public.

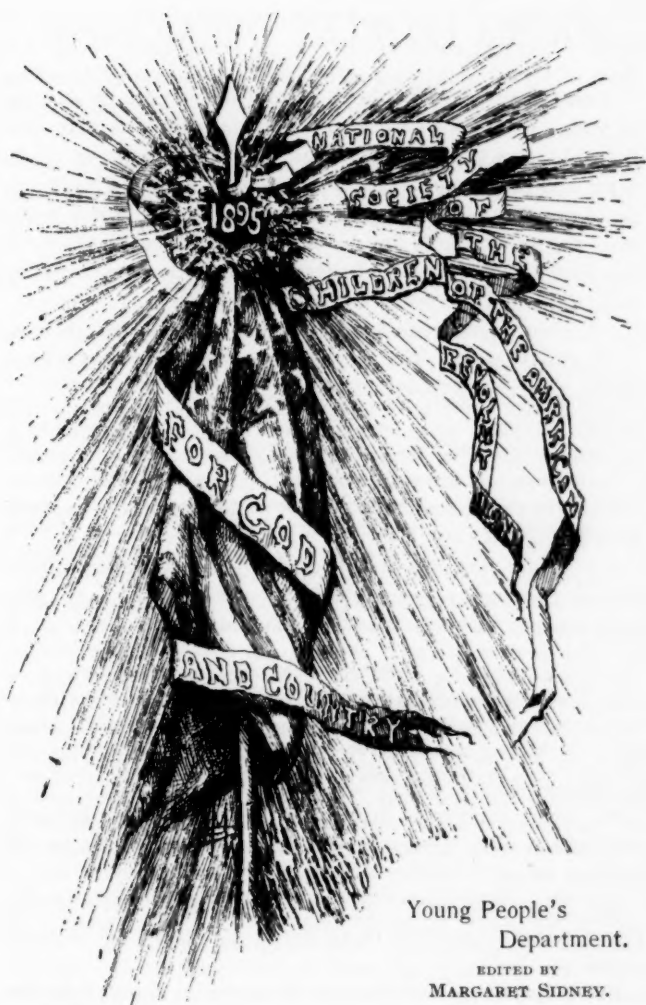
M. S. L.

OUR LIBRARY.

ONE of the first needs of our library is the collection of complete files of the publications of the patriotic-hereditary societies. The Children of the American Revolution have sent to us, the parent Society, their constitution and several leaflets. Our sisters, the Daughters of the Revolution, are represented by the third volume of their former Magazine, and have promised us their Address Book, etc. The Sons of the Revolution are represented here by one lone volume, the Register of Members of the District of Columbia Society, December 3, 1894. Surely some readers of this appeal will send us the lacking volumes. On the other hand, we have from the Sons of the American Revolution seven volumes published by the National Society, containing an account of their organization and all annual Congresses, except that of 1890, with constitution and officers.

Of the Sons of the American Revolution State Societies we have from Maine, 2 vols.; Massachusetts, 2 vols.; Connecticut, '92 Year Book; District of Columbia, 2 vols.; Kentucky, 2 vols.; Illinois, Year Book; Minnesota, Year Book, '89-95. These books contain valuable data regarding revolutionary ancestors of the Sons, and many of them give also the intermediate generations. It is to be regretted that any of these Year Books should omit this feature, which is so important as a confirmation of the claims of members, as an aid to future applicants, and as a record for the genealogist. The recent Illinois volume is a model in the compilation of its matter and contains also an article on a little-known subject, viz., "Illinois in the Revolution." The new Kentucky Year Book is a publication of which that State may well be proud, and which is in constant use by our Registrars. The rolls of the Virginia navy and Illinois regiments, and lists of pension and bounty claims are among its contents. That the Sons of the American Revolution societies may continue in their good works, and that we may have samples of all of them is the wish of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE.



Young People's
Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

THE Fourth of July will be celebrated this year by an army of young people who are glad to mingle patriotism with their fireworks, and some historic exercises with the noise of the drum and the cannon. All over the country the Children of the American Revolution are preparing (as the Editor writes this) the programmes for the meetings of their Societies on this day. The accounts of these meetings that reach us first will be the first to appear in these columns.

Look out next month for the account of the great meeting at Saratoga July 6. That day is devoted entire to the Children of the American Revolution.

Please pay attention to these notices :

- I. All fees and annual dues must be paid *promptly*.
- II. When sending blanks filled out to Registrars General, send fee to Treasurer General.
- III. Study your constitution carefully. Each member must become thoroughly acquainted with every word of it. The long summer vacation is just the time for studying it.

VACATION HINTS.

I. Each member is expected to read some book or sketch on early American history this vacation. If possible, select one from the list prepared by Dr. John Fiske, promoter C. A. R. for Massachusetts, and published in these columns.

II. Every member is urged to collect all possible information of historical places in the neighborhood of his or her summer resort.

III. The collecting of newspaper cuttings concerning people or events of colonial or revolutionary interest is strongly urged.

IV. Get ready in every way for the meetings of your Societies when you return home in the autumn.

V. Employ some of the long summer days in the preparation of a paper to be read at a future Society meeting.

VI. Talk about your Society to every girl and boy you meet, and write to the National President who will help you to form a Society where you are spending the summer. There are many members who have commenced their vacation with this determination. Who will be first to report?

The National President, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, has returned from Washington, District of Columbia, to her home. Address all letters to The Wayside, Concord, Massachusetts.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

THE OLD HEMPSTEAD HOUSE, NEW LONDON, CONN.,

Feb. 22, 1896.

To Mrs. HARRIETT M. LOTHROP, *President of the National Society, C. A. R., and the Officers and Members of the Pirum Ripley Society, C. A. R., Greeting*: While the Continental Tea given by the Pirum Ripley Society, C. A. R., of Washington, to its guests, is in progress, we, the Stephen Hempstead Society, C. A. R., of New London, are celebrating in our own quiet way the birthday of Washington. As it is quite impossible for you to be our guests in reality, join us for a while in your thoughts and come with us to the scene of the festivity.

The air is crisp and keen, bringing the roses to the cheeks and the sparkle to the eyes of the forty lads and lassies who are hastening to the old Hempstead house, where this afternoon we are to have a patriotic exercise. A bend in the road soon brings us in sight of the old weather-beaten house, guarded on either side by gnarled, old apple trees, which, like hoary-haired sentinels, seem as if they were indeed protecting the flags which wave over the porch. Hastening up the uneven front walk, whose sides even now show traces of having once, in days long past, been bordered by the old-fashioned flowerbed, in which grew in sweet confusion bachelor's buttons, marigolds, sweet-william, and young man's love, we arrive at the entrance, and passing through the flag-festooned doorway, we are met in the tiny hall by a page dressed in a black velvet suit, the knee breeches, the rare lace frills, the powdered wig, and buckled slippers suggest to our minds the thought that he might have stepped forth from some old picture, and by his side stands a dainty little maiden in her quaint, silken Martha Washington costume and high-heeled slippers. They receive us very graciously and show us the way to the chamber where we are to remove our wraps; but before going down stairs let us linger for a moment and examine these precious old heirlooms which Mrs. Mary L. Bolles Branch has so kindly placed here for our inspection. First, look at this old sword, handle it carefully, for once it belonged to Sir Robert Hempstead, who was knighted for some bravery on the battlefield by Charles I, King of England.

See this beautiful blue satin vest embroidered with silver, the silver shoe buckles, the miniatures, the heavy old musket that was carried by a revolutionary soldier; and look at those port holes that seem like trap doors in the sides of the room and from which the inmates of this house reconnoitered the Indians; that was in the days when the crafty red man roamed the forests near, and with treachery and cunning sought to ensnare the white man.

It is time to go down stairs now, but we will come back again and see the old canopied bed, the warming pans, the claw-legged table, the stiff backed chairs and many other wonderful looking relics.

Descending the steep, winding stairs we turn to the right and enter the front room or best room, where we are received by the officers of our Society, and pay our respects to several officers of the Lucretia Shaw Chapter, D. A. R., who have so kindly accepted our invitation. This room is beautifully decorated with bunting, the Stars and Stripes standing out conspicuously. The room being so large and low, with its many paned, broad-seated windows, lends itself nicely to the decorator's hands and becomes a work of art. The walls are draped with flags, immense rosettes and bows holding them in place. In one corner, leaning against the red, the white and the blue, is an old musket that has been carried in many long marches for the sake of the flag we all hold so dear. One side of the room is almost entirely taken up by the old open fireplace, near which is a bank of laurel bearing in golden letters the name of our Society. The February sunlight comes in long, slanting rays of golden light into the room and falls upon the pictured face of Washington, crowned with laurel leaves as it reposes over the fireplace, amid the folds of the beloved flag; and as the sunlight touches up the features, and then a shadow falls upon them we imagine it is but a play of expression, as he thinks, first, with delight of the peace and prosperity of our country, and then recalls with sadness such scenes as Valley Forge, the ice-flooded Delaware, and all the misery and bloodshed of the days that gave this country birth.

The hickory logs in the fireplace snap and sizzle, sputter and crackle, adding brightness to the picturesque room, and could I interpret the strange sounds for you or could I only make the hearthstone speak, on which the ashes of centuries have lain, I would paint you wonderful pictures and tell you stories of lofty sentiment and of patriotism such as we can but poorly imagine, stories of brave and heroic deeds, performed by the women as well as the men, for the Hempstead women were of noble fiber, as is shown by Mary Hempstead's remark to her husband as he was riding off to the Groton massacre, for she cried out to him saying, "Do not get shot in the back, John!" But I must keep quiet now for I see the President, Mrs. Marian Hempstead Stayner, who is sitting over by that ancient table partly covered by the folds of Old Glory, is rapping for order. Did you ask was she a Hempstead? Yes, indeed she is, and I heard her say as we came in, "There goes a Hempstead" and "Here is another." So you see there are many in our So-

ciety who can trace their line back to that loved and honored Stephen who was a friend and companion of Nathan Hale and who lived in this very house. Now for the literary part of the programme. First we all sing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and then comes "An Ode to the Flag" by one of our brightest boys. That sweet little tot reciting "Paul Revere's Ride" is scarcely half a dozen years old. Now comes the Flag drill; how intricate the movements, but with what precision each figure is accomplished. Yes, this is an original essay on "Washington's First Visit to New London," by one of our members. Next we will have quoted fifty patriotic sayings of the wisest and greatest men, and now Mrs. Mary L. Bolles Branch, who is a direct descendant of Joshua Hempstead, who erected the older part of this house in 1640, the east half being added forty years later, will tell us about Stephen and the first Hempsteads.

The programme being now concluded we will adjourn to the east room where the refreshments are to be served. In this room the decorating committee, with lavish hand, have done themselves proud. From an immense punch-bowl, lemonade fit for the gods is served, and the quaintly-costumed children help us bountifully with cake. Conspicuous among the cake is one from every slice of which waves a tiny silken flag. As we eat our cake and clink our glasses, drinking to the peace and prosperity of our country, we all feel a deeper sense of the greatness of true patriotism and love of country, and as the hour of parting draws near we sing once again while we wave our paper-flag napkins and thanking you kindly for your courtesy in accepting our invitation to join us, thinking that perhaps sometime we may have the greater pleasure of entertaining you in person, we escort you out of the flag-trimmed rooms—out into the frosty twilight and bid you all good night.

Yours very sincerely,

JENNIE A. ALEXANDER SMITH,
Secretary Stephen Hempstead Society.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 3, 1896.

MRS. DANIEL LOTHROP, *President National Society, C. A. R.*

Dear Mrs. Lothrop: A meeting was called on the afternoon of February 1, at the residence of Mrs. S. Isabelle Hubbard, for the purpose of organizing the first local Society of the C. A. R. in San Francisco, at which time the names of twenty-eight charter members were enrolled. Mrs. Hubbard explained the objects of the Society, and read the constitution and by-laws of the National Society, to which all members assented by rising. The first business in order was the election of officers.

After considerable discussion in reference to the manner of saluting the flag it was decided to adopt the following to be used at every meeting. The members standing in line will give the initiatory salute, and repeat the following words in unison: "I pledge allegiance to the Flag and the Republic for which it stands. One Nation indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all."

Helen A. Hallowell submitted the name by which the Society should be known, of a young hero of thirteen years of age, giving an account of the service rendered by him in the Revolutionary War, which account was substantiated by the records of the War Department and Pension Office. By unanimous consent it was decided to honor the memory of this brave boy, by the selection of his name for our Society, and the first Society organized in California will henceforth be known as the Valentine Holt Society of the C. A. R.

The meeting of to-day was called as a preliminary to our organization exercises to be held February 22.

FLORA MAY WALTON,
Corresponding Secretary.

WHY WE HONOR VALENTINE HOLT BY NAMING OUR SOCIETY FOR HIM.

THIS Society is composed of the young descendants of revolutionary sires, therefore in accordance with the desire of the National President that local Societies honor the children who rendered service in the Revolutionary War, this Society selected the name of one who, when but thirteen years of age, by his bravery and fearlessness together with his patriotism was selected by his brother-in-law, Captain Benj. Farnham, to be a bearer of dispatches or courier. Such a position is usually given to a man of mature years, yet, notwithstanding his youth, Valentine accomplished his mission satisfactorily. In carrying messages he was obliged to contend not only with marauding bands of Indians which flocked about his path, but also with the much more aggressive English troops.

But Valentine was not the first to raise the name of Holt into prominence, for among the earliest records of Andover the Holt family is mentioned.

Nicholas Holt, born in 1602, the great-great-grandfather of Valentine, sailed to America from the port of Southampton, England, about April 6, 1635, on the ship "James," with his wife and one child. He arrived in Boston June 3 following and proceeded to Newbury, and ten years later removed to Andover and was the sixth family to settle there. He was a town officer of prominent rank and large estate, one of the oldest houses in Andover being owned by him. He was one of the first freeholders and was often called in to sign public deeds and to witness private wills.

Nicholas superintended the laying out of the boundary lines between Andover and Reading. He was the founder of a long line of descendants noted for their learning; fourteen Holts, since 1738, having graduated from Harvard.

In February 11, 1678, when the freeholders of Andover took the oath of allegiance, six members of the Holt family were registered. Joseph, the father of Valentine, was graduated from Harvard in 1739 as an A. M. He was a captain in the French and Indian war and kept a journal of his expedition to Canada which has been published by one of the foremost

historical societies of the United States. In the beginning of the Revolutionary War he was appointed on a committee "to urge on inhabitants that they discountenance any practice that may appear unfriendly to the prosperity of the community."

Of Valentine's service in the American Revolution we glean from records on file in the Pension Department at Washington that in accordance with an agreement made by his father with Captain Benjamin Farnham, Valentine, then a boy of thirteen (having been born Christmas day, 1763, at Andover, Massachusetts), was taken in a sleigh from Wilton, New Hampshire, whither his family had removed, to Worcester, Massachusetts, where Captain Farnham's company was stationed in February, 1777, and afterwards was messenger for him.

Captain Farnham, the brother-in-law of Valentine, was wounded twice at the battle of Bunker Hill, and carried a ball in his thigh an ounce in weight until his death in 1833. He was one of the one hundred and eighty persons (present) of those who fought in the Revolutionary War that were present at the laying of the cornerstone of Bunker Hill Monument June 17, 1825.

Valentine first marched to Danbury, Connecticut, where he joined the regiment commanded by Colonel Benjamin Tupper, and then proceeded to Fishkill, and as General Burgoyne was advancing from Ticonderoga, New York, the regiment was ordered to near Saratoga.

Colonel Tupper then sent him on a message to Adams, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and from thence to Wilton, New Hampshire. On this journey he hardly escaped being captured by the English troops, but having delivered his message, he fell in with Captain Goff's company marching out to oppose General Burgoyne, that he might reach home safely. He fought in the battle of Bennington, Vermont, August 16, 1777, under General Stark.

After this, there being such danger and disturbance from presence of Indians, he did not reach Captain Farnham until five days after the surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga. He was discharged in November, 1777, near West Point. He afterwards enlisted, July 6, 1780, in Captain Burrow's company (Colonel Nichol's regiment) of militia raised by the State of New Hampshire for defence of the United Colonies. He was honorably discharged October 22, 1780, as he was nearing his seventeenth birthday.

Our little thirteen-year-old hero in his seventy-seventh year filed his application for a pension for unrequited service performed sixty-four years previously. He lived to round out his four score years when he was gathered to his fathers.

"And on that grave where eastern oak, and holly,
And laurel wreaths entwine,
Deem it not all a too presumptuous folly,
This spray of western pine!"

We regret that there is no likeness extant of Valentine Holt, but we have here to-day the photograph of his daughter Lydia, born one hundred and three years ago, and also the picture of his youngest lineal descendant bearing his name, who although a member of this Society, is still too young to write it. Valentine's great-grandson is a member of the S. A. R., and was the only member of the National Society ever admitted under age.

We should never, never forget or cease to honor those who fought for our country, and on this day, on the anniversary of the greatest of American heroes and patriots, it is fitting that we recall the brave deeds of those who gave their lives to secure our independence. Let us, then, as members of the Valentine Holt Society, again pledge ourselves that come prosperity or misfortune, life or death, to stand by and forever uphold the Stars and Stripes, and while we honor this symbol of our independence, may we catch the zeal that inspired the heroes of the American Revolution in the battlefield and council chamber, and who, having done their earthly duties, have gone to meet their reward.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blessed!
When spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mold,
She then shall dress a sweeter sod
Than fancy's feet have ever trod.

"By fairy hands their knell is rung;
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
Then Honor comes a pilgrim gray
To bless the turf that wraps their clay,
And Freedom shall awhile repair
To dwell a weeping hermit there!"

HELEN A. HALLOWELL.
Valentine Holt Society.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 22.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SOCIETY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

In a meeting held by our Society C. A. R. a proposal was made by Master Richard Downey to make a visit to the mansion in which Francis Scott Key, the famous author of the Star Spangled Banner, once lived. The honored President of this Society proposed to sing a beautiful song named "Liberty." The President also proposed patriotic tours to the house in which Washington lived, and to Mrs. Dolly Madison's former home. Some of the members of this Society proposed to go to the following historic places: Mt. Vernon and Christ Church, Alexandria, Virginia. By special request the following songs were sung very sweetly: "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" and "Star Spangled Banner." A recitation by Albert Hoffman, "Paul Revere's Ride," was then given. Miss

Genevieve Woodworth gave a recitation by special request of a Sixth Grade Pupil. This was recited with a great deal of expression. A comic recitation by Miss Simpson was given, called "Once I Sass'd my Pa," which caused a burst of laughter from the audience. A song entitled, "A Passing Policeman," was also given by Miss Simpson. She was requested to perform by Miss Violette Anderson. "Independence Day" was given by Miss Mabel Ridgate, who was requested to recite by little Miss May Elliot. About this time, as members were called home to other duties, the entertainment was brought to an end, and the audience went home with satisfied hearts.

CHARLOTTE ROSE,
Secretary.

REPORT OF LAFAYETTE SOCIETY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

Under the auspices of Otsego Chapter, D. A. R., a Society of the C. A. R. was formed in Cooperstown, N. Y., early in December, 1895. The name chosen by the members was "The Lafayette." Meetings are to be held on the last Saturday afternoon in each month. The first work entered upon by the Society will be the study of the Revolutionary War period and the learning of patriotic songs. There is great enthusiasm at present among the children. Ten sets of papers have already been sent to Washington, and three or four more will probably go in February. The list of officers is as follows: President, Miss Grace Scott Bowen, D. A. R.; Assistant, Mrs. Helen C. Church, D. A. R.; Registrar, Henry Cleaveland Lamb; Secretary, Edward Pomeroy Staats; Treasurer Waldo Cory Johnston. Members besides these, whose papers have been sent to Washington: Reginald Grant White, George Benjamin White, John Richard Worthington Bonner, committee on work; Douglas Tenner Johnston, Helen Mary Patterson, Lee Bield Whitbeck, Myra D. Barnum. Papers to be sent next month which will surely be accepted: Wilson McGowan, Hamilton McGowan, Carrie Ames.

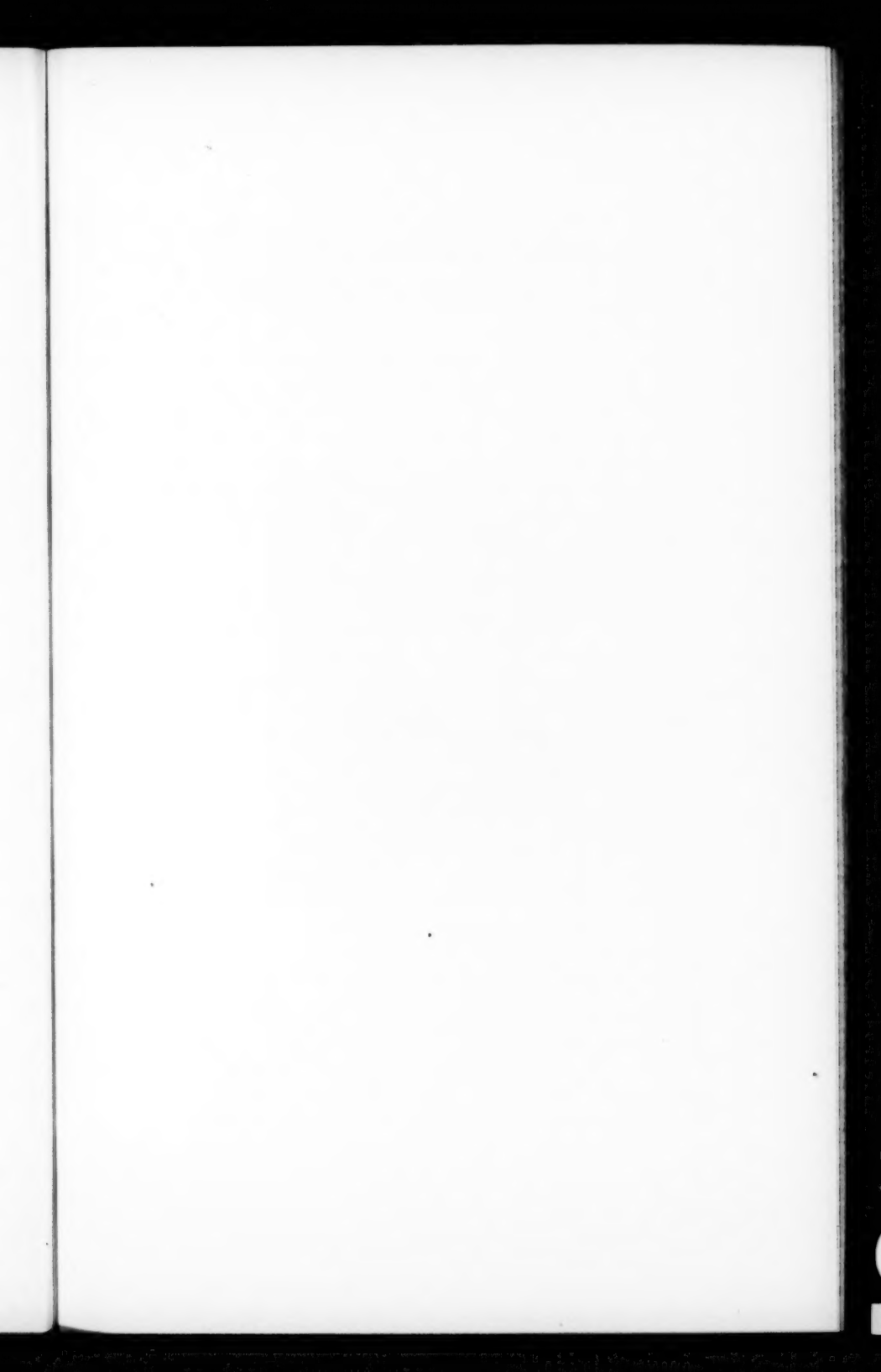
The following interesting programme was observed on January 25, 1896: Singing, "America," by the Society; roll call; report of Secretary; report of Treasurer; general business; essay, "Causes of the Revolutionary War," Wilson McGowan; recitation, "Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers," J. R. Worthington Bonner; essay, "The Boys and Girls of '76," Miss Bowen; singing, "The Red, White, and Blue," Mrs. Melville.

SATURDAY afternoon, June 13, occurred a splendid celebration of Flag Day by the "Asa Pollard" Society of Billerica, Massachusetts. It is due to Miss Martha A. Dodge, President, and member of the Old Concord Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to say that all the arrangements were so fine that the occasion should be used as a model for other Societies. The Daughters of the American Revolution and their townspeople were the guests; the historic old church was the scene. After the march into the church, "the salute to the flag," and the singing

of the "Liberty Song" the little flags carried by all the members were handed by each in turn as the roll was called to the chief marshals, who were the older boys belonging to the Society. The marshals stacked the flags in a large tower of evergreen on the platform, so when the roll was completed behold it looked like a veritable tower flying with flags—typical of security and freedom !

The State Regent of Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution, Madame von Rydingsvård, made a most excellent address to the young people showing her warmest interest. The National President, Children of the American Revolution, and several other speakers addressed the Society.

The address by Miss Dodge was exceptionally good. In her report it transpired that this Society, among other good work done during the year, had contributed three dollars toward having the town records bound and kept in perfect shape. The Society, very soon after organizing, subscribed for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. It keeps fully up a high standard of steady, practical work in all directions.





MRS. JANE STEVENSON MARSHALL.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. JANE STEVENSON MARSHALL, who recently died at Washington, District of Columbia, was one of the few remaining real Daughters of the American Revolution, her father, Dr. George Stevenson, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, having been an officer in the Revolutionary War. He entered the service as third lieutenant when only seventeen and afterwards rose to the rank of major. He was a personal friend of Washington and Lafayette and was one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati. When Lafayette visited this country in 1824 he was entertained at Dr. Stevenson's and little Jane, then about two years old, received much attention from the famous guest.

Among many interesting relics in Mrs. Marshall's possession was a dinner invitation to her father from President Washington. Compared with those now issued from the White House, it is very quaint and primitive—a small card poorly printed, and the old-fashioned "s" is used. It reads:

"The President presents his compliments
to Dr. Stevenson and requests the favor
of his company at dinner on
Saturday next at 3 o'clock,
April 21."

Mrs. Marshall was descended on her mother's side from General Thomas Collins, who was one of the Revolutionary Committee of Safety of Delaware and also Governor of the State. His fine old place—Belmont Hall—near Smyrna, was one of the most noted of that time, and the house is still standing. Mrs. Marshall was a rare woman and a worthy descendant of her noble ancestry. Gifted with a fine intellect, she received every advantage of education, travel, and the best association. She was married to Hon. James W. Marshall when he was Professor of Ancient Languages in Dickinson College. He

was afterwards sent to England as Consul by President Lincoln, and under President Grant was first Assistant Postmaster General. After the close of his official life they continued to make Washington their winter home, where a large circle of cultivated people were proud to call them friends.

Mrs. Marshall was a charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and greatly interested in its organization. Her strength of character, her deep spiritual nature, and her sympathetic interest in humanity made her a power wherever she was. As Bishop Hurst truly said of her, "Her life was a benediction." But it was even more than that—it was an inspiration. No one could know her and not be influenced by her high ideals and unfailing Christian charity.—L. W. MAYNARD.

MRS. MARY BRONAUGH HOOK.—In the death of Mrs. Mary Bronaugh Hook, which occurred at the end of January, 1896, the Martha Washington Chapter met with a great loss. Of an old and honorable family, a lady by birth, by education, and by her own innate refinement, she was lovely in character, and lovable in disposition, and endeared to all who knew her. While we could not have expected her to live many years longer, her sudden death was a shock to us, as we were ignorant of the serious nature of her illness and had no premonition that it would terminate fatally. Hers was a peaceful and Christian passing away, however, which has left a beautiful memory of resignation to comfort those who survive her.

MRS. SARAH A. LAWS.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Cincinnati Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held May 4, the death of Mrs. Laws was announced by the Regent, Mrs. Nellie Anderson Judkins, and the Committee on Resolutions offered the following which was adopted, ordered spread upon the minutes, and a copy sent to the family:

Resolved, That in the presence of a heartfelt sorrow in the loss by death of our associate Daughter of the American Revolution, Mrs. Sarah A. Laws, we desire to tender to her family the following tribute of sympathy:

In the hearts of many of the Daughters Mrs. Laws has held more

than a passing thought of respect and love. Her strength of character; her pronounced convictions of right; her kind, affable manner; her cheerful, hopeful views; her tender sympathy and encouragement for those in the forefront of action, will be cherished by all. The world is better for the strong, pure life of Mrs. Laws, and we, the Daughters of the American Revolution are glad to have had her influence in our association, and regret her vacant place in our midst.

MRS. WM. B. DAVIS,
MRS. A. HOWARD HINKLE,
MRS. H. C. YERGASON,
Committee.

MRS. MARY PARMENTER WHITE.—It is with profound sorrow that Greysolon du Lhut Chapter, Duluth, Minnesota, records the death of Mrs. Mary Parmenter White, which occurred on May 5, 1896, at Waldo, Florida, whither she had gone in hope of restoration to health. She was a charter member, though never able to attend any meetings, as she was prostrated by illness just before the organization of the Chapter. From her couch she maintained to the last an active interest in the purposes and work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

A woman in the morning of life, of attractive personal appearance and fine, cultivated mind, one who loved not only her family and her friends, but her country, her flag, and most of all, her God, has entered into rest, and it is with heartfelt regret that the Chapter records this first death in its membership.

MRS. DENISON B. SMITH, JR.,
MRS. JULIA M. BARNES,

Committee.

MRS. FANNIE THRUSTON BALLARD.—It is my sad duty to report the death of Mrs. Fanny Thruston Ballard, Honorary State Regent of the State of Kentucky. The remains of Mrs. Ballard, who died in Vienna, Austria, April 30, 1896, arrived in Louisville and were taken to the old Thruston-Ballard homestead at the northwest corner of Floyd and Walnut streets, Louisville, Kentucky. She was not only Honorary State Regent, but an honored member of John Marshall Chapter. She attended the meetings and gave liberally when she was interested in the work. She became a member of the

Daughters of the American Revolution July 19, 1892. The ancestor to whom she traced was the Rev. Charles Mym Thruston. He was an Episcopal clergyman, who accepted office of colonel from General George Washington. After his last sermon, previous to his joining the army, he left the pulpit and in the church yard made an appeal to the members of his church and to the patriotism of Virginians generally to join his standard. A full company was enrolled and in a few days were received by General Washington to Colonel Thruston's command. His son, Charles Mym, a boy fifteen years of age, was attached to him and fought gallantly in storming the fort at Quakerstown, New Jersey, where the colonel was severely wounded during the engagement. He turned to his son and said, "That's my brave boy! Were you to run, Charles, I would shoot you." The boy replied, whilst ramming down his charge, "There is no danger of that, father." The funeral of Mrs. Fannie Thruston Ballard took place from Christ Church Cathedral Sunday morning, June 7, at 10 o'clock, and was largely attended. The John Marshall Chapter sent a large and beautiful floral design of the spinning wheel,

SALLIE M. EWING POPE,
State Regent of Kentucky.

OLD DOMINION CHAPTER OF DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

RICHMOND, VA., *June 5, 1896.*

EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: It becomes our duty to claim a place in the "In Memoriam" column of our National Magazine to perpetuate the name of Miss Arrenah Redman. She was an honorary member of our Chapter, having been a veritable Daughter of the American Revolution, who joined the innumerable multitude, clothed with white robes of the redeemed, at 10 p. m. of April 29, from Bedford City, Virginia. She was born July 15, 1803, being ninety-three years of age when death came to her relief, and leaves none of her family to follow her. Her virtues and intellectual charm had won a wide circle of friends who delight to honor her memory, among whom is Mrs. E. D. Gregory, who has given touching tributes to our State papers.

Besides the spirit of liberty inherited from her father, exemplified in her life and in the fortitude displayed under the ravages of age, she heired one other treasure—the empty case of his life, the instrument itself having been restored to the Government when there was no further need for it. That life had sounded cheerily in all the vicissitudes of the

eight years of conflict in the Colonies and its note of triumph pierced the air when Cornwallis surrendered his army.

In her early days of struggle our subject lived in the family of Major Isaac Otey, the grandfather of Major Peter J. Otey, of Lynchburg, and later she had found a home and "gentle care" with Mrs. Laura Beard, whose Shunammite charity was occasionally aided by the Old Dominion Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution at Richmond, to which in her last hours she bequeathed the treasured fife-case. "Miss Reña's worn and wasted frame has been committed to the dust. Her voice, with the blithe notes of the fife, is hushed, but echoes of both have reached many despairing hearts to cheer them in the daily march of life to eternity."

MARY CANTRELL AXTELL,

Corresponding Secretary.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

**National Board of Management
1896**

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1225 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

Attorney General.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof, will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C."

Application should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The applicant must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

THE regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Thursday, May 7, at ten o'clock a. m., Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, President General, presiding.

Members present: Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Draper, Miss Johnston, Miss Wilbur, Dr. Harrison, Dr. McGee, Miss Miller, Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Crabbe.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General, and accepted as amended.

A motion was then made thanking the Recording Secretary General for the efficient manner in which the minutes are prepared and presented. This motion was carried by a rising vote.

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL for the month of April, 1896, was then read as follows :

Number of letters written, 155. Number of postals written, 24. Charters issued as follows : "Lake Dunmore," Brandon, Vermont ; "Swe-kat-si," Ogdensburg, New York ; "Lincoln," Lincoln, Illinois ; "Dayton," Dayton, Ohio ; "General Benjamin Lincoln," East Boston, Massachusetts ; "Wyoming," Wyoming, Ohio ; "John Reily," Hamilton, Ohio ; "Sago-ye-wat-ha," Seneca Falls, New York ; "Owahgena," Cazenovia, New York ; "Hendrick Hudson," Hudson, New York ; "Cowpens," Spartansburg, South Carolina. Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 5. Applications for charters issued, 33.

Having found on the charter list that there were twenty-two Chapters not credited with charters, I have written to the same, inquiring if they were so supplied.

Aggregate incidental expenses, as per itemized account, \$6.98.

Before closing my report, may I request the members of the Board to write out the motions which they wish acted upon, in clear and concise language, signing their names thereto. I make this request because I had some half-written, unsigned motions last month, and as I cannot alter the wording of a motion which has been passed by the Board, they must necessarily, in many cases, not only remain ambiguous, but often

seem to conflict with one another, and cast discredit, if nothing worse, upon your Recording Secretary General.

CHARLOTTE E. MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL, as follows:

Blanks issued, 3,361; constitutions, 684; Caldwell circulars, 440; information circulars, 424; circulars about dues, 224; letters written, 11; expended for postage and incidentals, \$17.50.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIETT D. MITCHELL,
Corresponding Secretary General.

A letter was read by the Corresponding Secretary General from Mrs. Fontaine in regard to seal and insignia.

Dr. McGee said that all the Chapters have the privilege of using the insignia, and moved: "That the Corresponding Secretary General inform this Chapter that all Chapters have the privilege of using the insignia, and we are glad to have them employ this badge of our Society on their paper and otherwise." Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General was instructed in answering all such inquiries to say that while the insignia can be so used the seal is for official documents only.

A letter from Mrs. Page was read, asking if a member could belong to two Chapters at the same time.

Following an interesting discussion in which the State Regent of Pennsylvania took a leading part, Mrs. Nash made a motion, which was amended by Dr. McGee to read as follows: "That the Corresponding Secretary General does and cannot, according to the constitution, recognize the membership of a Daughter in two Chapters. The Chapters have extended their courtesies to Daughters who attended their meetings, but do not vote, and they can never be reported to the National Society as members of a Chapter unless they pay their dues to that Chapter."

The motion was carried as amended.

A letter from the Regent of the Continental Chapter inviting the Board to be present at the dedication services of the Flag and Pennon at the Riggs House, Monday evening, May 18.

Mrs. Hogg moved that the invitation be accepted with thanks.

A letter from Mrs. Shields, and it was moved that the Corresponding Secretary General be authorized to write according to her own best judgment in reply to this letter.

A letter was read from Mrs. Slocomb, ex-chairman of the National Hymn Committee, when Mrs. Keim offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Mrs. Main: "That the letter of Mrs. Slocomb, ex-chairman of the National Hymn Committee, read before the Board, May 7, be spread upon the minutes intact, at her request." Motion lost.

Mrs. Draper moved: "That action on this letter be deferred until to-morrow," but withdrew her motion in favor of the following one, offered by Mrs. Bullock: "That all action in reference to the music, sent by Mrs. Slocomb, be referred to the Congress of '97," which was seconded by Mrs. Nash, and carried.

A letter from Mrs. Chenoweth, of New York, asking if a delegation from the New York City Chapter would be received by the Board, to which an affirmative reply was given.

Report of the Corresponding Secretary General was accepted.

Mrs. Draper moved: "That as several State Regents are with us to-day, the regular order of business, which would consist solely of reports of officers, be suspended, for the present, for business of more general interest." Carried.

Mrs. Hogg, State Regent of Pennsylvania, submitted to the Board for its approval, a design for a flag to be used by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Pennsylvania, making the following statement:

"The first property held by our Society was deeded to the Daughters of the American Revolution of Allegheny County. This property consists of a plot of ground 90x10 feet in size, estimated to be worth \$50,000. Near the center of this ground stands the "old Block House," the redoubt built by Colonel Boquet in 1764, of value beyond price for its historic association. This old building has been repaired and restored at a cost of several thousand dollars paid by the Pittsburg Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. A custodian, who has a house on the ground, rent free, and is paid beside twenty-five dollars per month, is in charge. This Chapter has also purchased a flag to float over the building, thus indicating its historic and patriotic interest; but there is no sign nor symbol of the Daughters of the American Revolution own-

ership of the place and nothing to tell of the Society whose care taking is preserving it to posterity. In Pennsylvania's eastern metropolis there is a building nearer, I think, to the American patriot's heart—the old State House, Independence Hall—in Philadelphia. This building is now undergoing repairs, looking to the restoration of the Council Chamber of the Revolution times. The estimated cost of this work is \$5,475, and it is being arranged for by the Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, into whose hands the work has been given. Here, too, there is nothing to tell of our Society's work, and the Regent of the Philadelphia Chapter, feeling that there should be something to mark these important places as especially in charge of the Daughters of the American Revolution, had prepared a design of a flag which she sent to me for my approval as a flag for the Daughters of the American Revolution in Pennsylvania. I have brought the design to show to you—you see the old Continental colors, the blue and buff, have been retained—the blue border, the buff field; in the center of this field, the insignia of our grand Society shining forth in its glory.

“Madam President, I ask the approval of the Board for the use of this insignia, the admiration of the flag you have already given.”

Mrs. Brackett moved: “That the State Regent of Pennsylvania be authorized to use the insignia of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for Pennsylvania.” Carried.

A letter was read from Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, written to Mrs. Stevenson, requesting the President General to appoint her to represent the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at a meeting to be held in New York City on April 28. The President General had replied to this letter by the following telegram:

Have examined constitution—regret I have no authority to appoint without instructions from the Board.

(Signed)

LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

The President General then made a statement in regard to the report printed in some of the New York papers, one stating that a telegram had been received from her regretting that she was unable to be present at the meeting held in New York on April 28; also another stating that a letter had been received from Mrs. Stevenson in which she spoke of Mrs. McLean being eminently fitted for the position of Chapter Regent. This matter had been brought up in Executive Committee by re-

quest of the President General and she had been requested to write and demand this letter and telegram. The following telegrams were then submitted to the Board :

May 5, 1896.

MRS. DONALD MCLEAN, *Regent New York City Chapter, D. A. R.* :
Please send me, by first mail, letter and telegram read from me at the meeting in your home April 28.

(Signed)

LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

In reply to this the following telegram had been received :

No letter or telegram read to my knowledge.

(Signed)

E. R. MCLEAN.

After which the following letters were read :

(Copy.)

DEAR MRS. MCLEAN : I have been instructed by the Executive Committee of National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to request and present to the National Board of Management on Thursday, May 7, 1896, at ten a. m., the telegram reported by the press to have been read at the meeting held in your home, at 13 West Sixty-second street, New York City, April 28, 1896.

The statement is : " Mrs. Adlai Stevenson expected to be present, but a telegram at the last moment announced her as unavoidably detained."

This seems passing strange, as I have never yet received an invitation to be present at that meeting and, therefore, could not decline.

Another clipping says : " Various letters were also read, among them was one from Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, wife of the Vice President of the United States and President General of the National Order of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who commended Mrs. McLean's work in the highest terms, and recommended her as Regent of the Chapter." I respectfully request that you send me this letter.

Further, "A communication from the *executive* of the *National Order* recommended her high work for patriotism, and related an account of the invaluable services she had rendered in the past, and was rendering at the present time in the revision of the constitution and by-laws of the national organization."

Please inform me *who* the *executive* of the *National Order* is.

As I am compelled to have these documents, namely, the telegram and letter read from me, and the name of the " executive of the Order," may I ask for an immediate reply.

Yours,

(Signed) LETITIA GREEN STEVENSON,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

May 5, 1896.

(Copy.) *Official.*

To Mrs. STEVENSON, *President General, D. A. R.*

My Dear Mrs. Stevenson: I have received your letter dated May 5, this a. m., May 6, and give myself the pleasure of replying, it having been always my great pleasure to accede to any request of yours. Beyond this consideration, however, I am entirely in the dark as to the purport of your communication. Last night I received a communication from you which surprised me, but I replied immediately; doubtless you received the telegram last night, as it was sent about nine o'clock. This morning, as I have said, I received your letter; in it you say, "you are instructed by the Executive Committee to request, and present to the National Board of Management, on Thursday, May 7, 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., the telegram reported by the press to have been read at the meeting held in your home at West Sixty-second street, New York City, April 28, 1896." And the letter proceeds to quote various passages from various press notices of New York City, I presume. It seems to me beyond credence that either the Executive Committee or the National Board of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution should take official action upon "press reports," without due inquiry from the proper sources as to the correctness of press reports; and it is more than incredible that action should be taken by an Executive Committee, "instructing its chairman to present communications which that chairman is aware she never wrote," and doubtless so stated to the Executive Committee; for I do not, for a moment, contemplate the possibility of such an indignity to the President General of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution as action in her absence by an Executive Committee (of which she is chairman), seeming, in any wise, to "call to account" her actions. In her presence, such action could, or should not have been taken, for the reason (in addition to several others I might name) that she would state she had not sent such telegrams or letters as quoted, and that would certainly have been sufficient. Surely the word of the President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of Mrs. Adlai Stevenson is not open to discussion. It seems to me a work of supererogation for me to say more than I said in my telegram last night, viz: "No telegram or letter was read to my knowledge."

But I add, as it may be of interest to you, that at a meeting arranged without my knowledge, and not by the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, but by representatives of the leading women's clubs of New York City, Mrs. Hamilton, ex-Vice-President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, announced that she had received a telegram from you, regretting your inability to call a special meeting of the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution to accede to a request made by Mrs. Hamilton to yourself, of which I knew nothing. This is the only official announcement from yourself referred to, in any manner, to my knowledge; the telegram was *announced* not read.

As I have said, I cannot believe that a Board of Management representing 12,000 women is desirous of taking official action upon unauthentic knowledge, and such is my respect for that Board that I refuse to believe it capable of such action. If, however, this matter is referred to, in any wise, be good enough, please, to present this letter.

With the utmost respect, regard, and admiration for the President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and taking granted, beyond peradventure, that these sentiments are shared by the Executive Committee and National Board of National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution,

Allow me to subscribe myself,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) E. RITCHIE MCLEAN,
Regent N. Y. C. C., D. A. R.

Mrs. Donald McLean.

Mrs. Brackett, Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee, read the instructions given by the committee to the President General, as follows:

"The Executive Committee request Mrs. Brackett, Acting Chairman, to report to the President General that it is the desire of that committee that the President General demand by telegram the letters and telegrams reported to have been sent by her to the New York City Chapter."

Mrs. Brackett stated that this action was taken at the request of the President General. The committee knew nothing whatever of the affair until these letters and telegrams were given to the Acting Chairman by the President General; and the course they pursued was one outlined by her in order that she might, in her official capacity, demand the telegram and letter said to have been written by her.

The President General stated that the committee acted in accordance with her wishes, and she thanked them heartily for their support. "The Chair also desires that every Daughter of the American Revolution in the length and breadth of this vast land shall know that so long as she holds the honorable position of President General she will not lower the high standing of the organization by any effort, direct or indirect, or inferentially in the interest of any local matter. To do so would belittle the office, and the power should not be allowed any President General."

This statement closed the discussion.

Mrs. Draper moved that hereafter the Board hold all day

sessions (taking a recess from one to two o'clock) on the first Thursday and Friday of each month from October till June, and if necessary, Monday of the following week. Carried.

Mrs. Brackett moved to adjourn until half past two. Carried.

Adjourned meeting was called to order at half past two o'clock p. m., Mrs. Brackett, First Vice-President General presiding.

Mrs. Bullock moved that the regular order of business be resumed. Carried.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL was read and accepted.

The Treasurer General reported that she had heard from the Treasurer of a Chapter in regard to the non-payment of dues of certain members, but that she could give no definite information, these members not having replied to her notifications.

Mrs. Draper asked that these members be dropped from the rolls.

Mrs. Foote moved that such action be taken. Carried.

Mrs. Buchanan asked that hereafter the report of the Treasurer General state what number of certificates, constitutions, officers' lists and other printed matter is represented by their relative cost. Carried.

REPORTS OF THE REGISTRARS GENERAL.—Mrs. Seymour reported as follows:

From April to May 7, 1896, applications presented, 389; applications verified but not paid, 29; applications on hand not verified, 99; supplementary papers verified, April 2, 6; badge permits issued, 50; ancestors verified, April 2, 436; real daughters, 11.

Mrs. Brockett reported as follows:

From April to May 7, 1896, applications presented, 371; applications verified but not paid, 28; applications on hand not verified, 11; supplementary papers verified, April 2, 13; badge permits issued, 75; ancestors verified, April 2, 428; deaths, 6; resignations, 10.

Reports accepted.

Mrs. Brockett, Registrar General, asked whether the application papers of a lady which had been verified in time for the December meeting, but owing to the fees and dues not being

paid, was held until such were paid, and as they had been received by the Treasurer General during April, a number should be given which might be found vacant at the December meeting or should she admit her at this meeting.

The Registrar General was instructed to admit this lady at this meeting.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION:

Appointment of Chapter Regents by State Regents have been made as follows: California, Mrs. Marie Raymond Gibbons, in San Francisco; Connecticut, Mrs. Mary Hepburn Smith, in Milford; Mrs. Clara Camp Stevens, in Deep River; Delaware, Mrs. Caroline E. Cloake Speakman, in Smyrna; Miss Syrena Hall, in Milford; Florida, Mrs. Maria Jefferson Eppes Shine, in St. Augustine; Indiana, Mrs. Kate Keys Starmont, in Princeton; Iowa, Mrs. Alice C. Mitchell, in Ottumwa; Mrs. Mary Howard Gridley, in Victor.

The State Regent of Kentucky appoints Mrs. George W. Blatterman for Chapter Regent in Maysville, Kentucky; Massachusetts, Mrs. James B. Crane, in Dalton; Mrs. Marion Howard Brazier, in Boston; Michigan, Miss Mary Dickinson, in Romeo; Mrs. Sarah Caroline Patten, in Grand Haven; Mrs. Eunice Watling, in Ypsilanti; Mrs. Caroline Fitch Grant, in Lansing; Maryland, Mrs. William T. Hamilton, in Hagerstown; New Hampshire, Mrs. Anna E. Ricker, in North Conway; Ohio, Miss Sarah Alice Worcester, in Urbana; Pennsylvania, Mrs. Mary White Emory, of Williamsport, for Lycoming County; Tennessee, Mrs. Florence Barker Wilkes, in Pulaski; Mrs. Ella Baldwin Dame, in Harriman; Virginia, Mrs. Kate Minot Williams, in Orange.

The organization of the following Chapters is also reported: "Susquehannah" Chapter, Clearfield County, organized with twelve members on March 24, 1896, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. A. B. Weaver, Clearfield. "George Clymer" Chapter, organized with nineteen members on April 14, 1896, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Rodney A. Mercur, in Towanda, Pa. "Lebanon" Chapter, Lebanon County, organized on April 18, 1896, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Allan D. Hoffer. A Chapter was organized in San Francisco, California, April 15, 1896, of which Mrs. A. L. Bancroft was elected Regent.

Letters of acceptance have been received from the following: Mrs. Isabel C. Cole, Beloit, Michigan; Mrs. Sarah Fontaine Sampson, Alvin, Texas.

I renominate Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, of Portland, to be State Regent of Oregon. I nominate Mrs. Laura B. Pound, of Lincoln, to be State Regent of Nebraska.

(Signed)

JENNIE FRANKLIN HICHBORN.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Hogg moved that Mrs. Montgomery be re-appointed. Carried.

Mrs. Pound was confirmed State Regent of Nebraska.

Mrs. Brockett asked about charging for a second certificate, where one had been lost or destroyed by accident.

Mrs. Bullock moved that another certificate be furnished free of charge. Motion carried.

It was moved that the regular order of business be suspended in order that the Recording Secretary General might read several letters. Carried.

A letter from Mrs. Oliphant, of New Jersey, was then read, and the Recording Secretary General was instructed to answer this letter at her own discretion.

A second letter was from Mrs. Shepard, chairman of the Continental Hall Committee.

Mrs. Henry moved that the resolution offered by Mrs. Dickins, March, 1896 (see AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, page 813), be rescinded. Carried.

Mrs. Henry also moved that the National Board pay all bills incurred by the Continental Hall Committee, and that the Treasurer General receive and pay out all moneys connected with the same. Carried.

Mrs. Henry was instructed to notify Mrs. Shepard by telegram of the action of the Board.

The Historian General made a verbal report, stating some of her difficulties in compiling the Lineage Book.

Mrs. Foote moved that the lowest bid presented by the Historian General for the printing of the Lineage Book be accepted.

REPORT OF ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL was then read as follows :

The names of those elected last month have been entered in the Card Catalogue and all corrections of the previous record made. A detailed report of this work done in the last two months is as follows :

Since March 5, work on Card Catalogue: New membership cards made, 1,723; corrections (being deaths, resignations, marriages, and transfers, which require new cards to be made for each, and the corrections entered on the original application papers now bound), 620.

Concerning the Ancestor Catalogue, the report is less encouraging. There have been entered in this catalogue since March 5, 1,098 ancestors, representing 907 members' papers, in two months' work; but much time in this work is consumed in details, as for example, it takes from

one to two hours to file the ancestor cards of a day's work, after they have been typewritten.

I wish to call the attention of the Board to the financial record of the work on the Ancestor Catalogue.

The record of the ancestors of the first one thousand members were a free-will offering from our ex-Registrar General, Miss Mallett, who realized the need of such record. In November Miss Cox was engaged at a salary of \$30 a month. In four months she brought the record up to 3,711, being a complete record of every ancestor mentioned on 2,100 papers. The work on the third and fourth page records was necessarily slow as they are often vaguely made out and require much comparing, as they are frequently pre-revolutionary, and as we had no typewriter in the office at her disposal she had to do the copying here by hand and take it home to be re-copied on her typewriter. In this way the cost of each member's ancestors to the Society was about 4 cents a member, or \$120 in all.

In two months, taking out the time used on the work, the present clerk has done 907 members' ancestors, at a cost of about \$75 to the Society. This does not include the third and fourth page ancestors, which the Administration Committee decided it was not the intention of the Society to include. If they had been included it would, at present rates, have required nearly two years' work, at a cost of over \$1,000 to complete it. The cost to the Society of each member's ancestors since March 5 has been about 8 cents a member.

There are now, May 7, 1896, 13,700 members. We have the record to 4,618. At the present rate, 80 to 100, with no other work a day, it will take fully four months to complete the record. The cost so far has been about \$195, averaging a fraction over 3 cents a member. The probable future cost will be \$200, making \$395, which in round numbers will, after the June meeting, be over \$400 in all.

I shall be glad if any suggestions can be made toward reducing this expense.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) F. D. WILBUR,
Assistant Historian General.

The Assistant Historian General added: "I would request the Board to authorize the Administration Committee to consider how the expense can be reduced and act upon it."

Mrs. Draper moved that the recommendation of the Assistant Historian General be accepted. Motion lost.

The report of the Assistant Historian General was accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.

The following books have been received during the past month: The Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania (2 vols.), from M. W. McAlarney; Starling's History of Henderson, Kentucky, from General Samuel Hopkins Chapter, of Kentucky; Linn's Annals of Buffalo Valley, from Shikol-

limo Chapter, Pennsylvania; Saffell's Records of the Revolutionary War, from the author; Schenck's History of Fairfield, Connecticut (vol. 1), from the author; Caulkin's History of Norwich, Connecticut, from the Faith Trumbull Chapter; Constitution, etc., of Maine Society, S. A. R.; Names of Soldiers in the American Revolution, from the Maine S. A. R.; Paige's History of Cambridge, Massachusetts, from Mrs. Helen M. J. Little; Force's American Archives, series 5, vol. 2, exchange from the War Department; Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1894.

Pamphlets.

C. A. R. pamphlets, from Mrs. Sawyer Foote; Mrs. Keim's report on Continental Hall to Fifth Continental Congress, from Mrs. Keim, several copies; Denver's Women's Association, from Mrs. Masury; Connell's Irish in the Revolution and in the Civil War, from J. Bresnobar, through Miss Desha; Week's General Joseph Martin and the War of the Revolution in the West, from the author, through Miss Desha; Battlefields of the Maumee Valley, published by S. A. R. of District of Columbia, from Colonel W. H. Chase.

Periodicals.

Files of the *American Historical Register* and the *Annals of Iowa* have been completed to date and bound, and other files have been added to. The *Colonial Magazine*, Nos. 2 and 4, and set of the *Mercury and Gazette*, six numbers, have been received. *Our Country* is added to the exchange list.

In addition to the above one hundred and fifty-eight volumes have been presented by Mrs. Watson A. Bowron, of the Mohegan Chapter, New York. These are standard works of English literature, in fine bindings, some of them centuries old, and they form a collection of which any library would be proud. They have been placed in the new book case, and most hearty thanks have been extended to Mrs. Bowron.

There is a *fac-simile* of the Declaration of Independence in the office, and I should like permission to have it framed. I desire also permission to purchase the first volume Massachusetts State Archives.

(Signed) ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, *Librarian General*.

Permission was given to the Librarian General to have the *fac-simile* of the Declaration of Independence framed.

A letter was read from Colonel Olin, saying that the first Archives of the State of Massachusetts were to be published soon, and would be sold at so much a volume.

Mrs. Draper moved that the Librarian General be authorized to purchase this book. Carried.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE was then read and accepted.

A letter was read from Wright, Tyndale & Von Roden, a

Philadelphia firm, relative to the sale of china for the Daughters of the American Revolution, and offering twenty-five per cent. on all orders taken at the rooms and fifteen per cent. on all sales made at their store, provided they were allowed to decorate said china with the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Hichborn moved : " That the offer made by the firm of Wright, Tyndale & Von Roden, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, that they become the official furnishers of china to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution be accepted." Carried.

Mrs. Henry moved : " That the twenty-five per cent. paid to the Daughters of the American Revolution from the sale of decorated china go toward the permanent fund." Carried.

Resolved, That in no event shall this Society be made liable for costs and expenses on account of any litigation that may arise out of this grant or license to the above-named firm. Motion made by Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay, and carried.

A letter was read from Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, resigning from the Revolutionary Relics Committee. Mrs. Stryker, of New Jersey, was appointed in her place. Also Mrs. Boynton, vice Mrs. Hill resigned, on Statute Book. Mrs. Goddard, of Denver, on Continental Hall Committee. Mrs. Nash and Mrs. Bullock on Magazine Committee.

No report from the Auditing Committee was submitted.

The report of the Finance Committee was read and accepted.

Miss Miller read a letter in regard to the purchase of an old cabin in Virginia, said to have been occupied by General Washington, during one of his surveying tours. It was moved to refer the matter to the Revolutionary Relics Committee.

REPORT OF MRS. BOYNTON ON NATIONAL CHARTER.

Madam President : In accordance with instructions from the National Board a lawyer of known standing, the Hon. Ross Perry, was consulted in reference to questions offered by a member of the Board, relating to the possible duties of this body, or of the Society, under the new charter of February, 1896

These questions were as follows :

First. Does the incorporation in the District of June, 1891, make unnecessary any formal action concerning the charter received from the United States Congress, February, 1896 ?

Second. If formal action is necessary, what is the process and must the incorporators convene to make it legal?

Third. If a majority of incorporators cannot be present, would a properly signed attested statement be sufficient?

Fourth. Pending such formal action, must the ordinary business of the Society be suspended?

Fifth. Are the constitution, by-laws, seal, and insignia adopted when the Society was organized, legal under the national charter, or must they, too, be formally accepted?

Sixth. Does the facts that the words "National Society" are not upon seal or insignia render them illegal?

Seventh. Are members or officers personally liable for debts of the Society under the new charter?

Eighth. Is not the matter of communicating to the United States Congress any of the annual report of the Society left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Smithsonian?

Ninth. Has the Society the right to determine whether incoming or outgoing officers shall sign certificates of membership which have been assigned just before the close of one administration, but not issued until the opening of the next?

Mr. Perry's replies are as follows:

First. The incorporation of June 8, 1891, does not render unnecessary formal action upon the charter received from the United States Congress February, 1894.

Second. In order to legally constitute the Society under the new charter the majority of persons named as incorporators in the act of Congress must meet and by vote accept the provisions of the act. They must then adopt a constitution, by-laws, and seal; if desired those of old corporation can be adopted by the new.

Third. Formal proxies can be executed, but as there is some doubt of their legality in corporations of the nature of the Daughters of the American Revolution it is wise to avoid their use, if possible.

Fourth. The Society is duly organized under its present incorporation act, and can continue all its usual operations without any regard to the act of February, 1896. Until the new body is organized under this act it has no existence.

Fifth. The constitution, by-laws, seal, and insignia now in use will not be legal under the new charter unless formally adopted.

Sixth. Words or motto on seal or insignia cannot render them illegal. Any can be chosen.

Seventh. No personal liability will be incurred by any member of the body corporate through mere membership. Some personal act or misdemeanor would render a member liable as a person not as a member.

Eighth. The transmitting any portion of the annual report of the Society to the United States Congress is left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Smithsonian.

Ninth. The Society has undoubted right to prescribe what officers shall sign certificates, and to provide that retiring officers shall hold over for such purpose, if it is desired, but it is more simple to have all papers signed by officers serving at the time of the issuing of the same.

After receiving Mr. Perry's statements a request was sent for his bill. He very courteously replied that there would be details at the time of the organization of the new body, in which he would be glad to serve the Society, and the matter of the bill could rest until then.

Respectfully submitted, (Signed) H. M. BOYNTON.

(Copy.)

R. ROSS PERRY AND SON,
Attorneys at Law,
Washington City, D. C.

April 3, 1896.

Mrs. H. V. BOYNTON, 1321 R Street, City.

Dear Mrs. Boynton: In order to legally constitute the "National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution" the majority of the persons named as incorporators in the act of Congress must meet and by vote accept the provisions of the act. They should then adopt a constitution, by-laws, and a seal. This seal may be in any form, and have upon it any words that a majority of the incorporators may determine upon.

The practical things to do are the following: A majority of the incorporators should meet; a resolution should be adopted declaring by name who are the associates of the incorporators named in the act. In order to avoid any question, a majority of the said incorporators and their associates so declared should be present. Then a resolution should be passed declaring the acceptance of the act of Congress in question. Such acceptance completes the existence of the new body corporate, with which the old Society has nothing to do. The meeting should then adopt a constitution and by-laws and a seal. This constitution should provide for membership in the new body corporate. For example, it should declare that all of the incorporators and all those who have been declared their associates by the resolution referred to, shall be members, and that new members may be constituted in the way specified in the by-laws. The by-laws, of course, should contain appropriate provision for the constituting of new members.

No personal liability will be incurred by any member of the body corporate through the mere fact of membership; in other words, an officer or member would have to do some personal act to render herself liable in any way to third persons; the member would then be liable, not as a member, but because she had made herself personally liable by some contract or misconduct.

It is left entirely to the Secretary of the Smithsonian to select from the the annual report such portion as he may deem of national interest, &c.

If he deem nothing to answer that description, he, of course, communicates nothing.

The Society has an undoubted right to make a by-law prescribing what officers shall sign certificates of membership, and to fix the date which the certificates shall bear, and to provide that retiring officers shall hold over for the purpose of signing certificates. It would be simpler, however, to have the certificates signed by those who were the officers at the time of the issuance of these certificates.

I believe that I have answered all your questions, and I have tried to do so in a plain and untechnical manner.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) R. ROSS PERRY.

(Copy.)

R. ROSS PERRY AND SON,
Attorneys at Law,
Washington City, D. C.

April 11, 1896.

Mrs. HENRY V. BOYNTON, 1311 R Street, City.

Dear Mrs. Boynton: In reply to your questions submitted to me in writing, I have to say as follows:

First A formal acceptance of the charter granted by special act of Congress, February, 1896, is necessary.

Second. A bare majority of the incorporators will be sufficient.

Third. Formal proxies can be executed by those who cannot attend to those who can attend. As, however, there is some doubt as to the legality of the use of proxies in corporations of the nature of yours, I should advise an avoidance, if possible, of the use of proxies.

Fourth. Your present Society is duly organized under the general incorporation act, and can continue all of its usual operations without any regard at all to the act of February, 1896.

Fifth. As there is at present no corporation under the act of February, 1896, it follows that there are no constitution, by-laws, seal, and insignia under the said charter of February, 1896.

Sixth. The seal and insignia of your present Society are, of course, not illegal, because the words "National Society" are not upon them.

The bill, H. R. 6353, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session, does not protect the insignia in question. The bill relates to the corporation to be organized under the act of February, 1896, which corporation is not yet in existence.

Seventh. No.

Eighth. Yes.

Ninth. Yes.

In my former letter to you I have explained what steps will be necessary to duly organize the new corporation, "The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution." You must bear in mind that until the new body is organized it has no existence. The corporation

already existing can continue its operations without any regard to the act of Congress of February, 1896. When the new organization shall have been duly organized it must then be determined by the members of the old whether or not the latter shall continue in existence. There would seem to be no necessity for such continuance. When the new shall have been organized by proper resolutions to be passed by both bodies the members and insignia, and if necessary, the seal, constitution, and by-laws of the old corporation can be adopted by the new.

There will probably be matters of detail about which you had best consult me at the time of the organization of the new body.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) R. ROSS PERRY.

Following the report by Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Buchanan moved that her resolution, made and carried at the April meeting, in reference to the reenactment and readoption of the present constitution, seal, and other official regulations governing the Society at this time be and is hereby rescinded.

It was moved to adjourn until Friday morning at ten o'clock.

The adjourned meeting of the Board was held on Friday, May 8, at ten o'clock a. m., the President General in the chair.

Members present : Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Draper, Miss Johnston, Miss Wilbur, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Allen.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain General.

Then followed the report of the Magazine Committee :

We have the honor to submit to the Board the five bids we have received for printing the Magazine. It will be seen that the Harrisburg Publishing Company is the lowest bidder, and the acceptance of their bid is the recommendation of the majority of the committee.

All bids were made both for sixty and for fifty pound paper, and we recommend that fifty pound paper be used hereafter.

We would direct your attention to the wide range in size of our Magazine. Last November it contained 84 pages, while in February it had more than twice as much (174 pages). It is certainly desirable that the numbers should be approximately uniform, and we recommend that the number of pages each month should not be less than 80 nor more than 112. Even with this restriction there is a range of 32 pages, which is unusually liberal.

This resolution, of course, does not apply to the numbers containing

proceedings of the Continental Congress, which this year contained 190 and 202 pages respectively.

We also remind you of the large space occupied by the minutes of the Board, which increased from 13 pages in the April number to 25 in the May number. Last year the minutes were limited to reports and motions. If debate is included it will be necessary to allow much more Magazine space for this. To economize space we recommend that the official matter be printed in briefer type.

We further recommend that a new cover of the Magazine should be designed, which should bear the name of the Society prominently upon it.

In accordance with the directions given at the last meeting we have corresponded with a considerable number of advertising agencies. Only one offer to solicit advertisements, which is herewith presented, has been obtained. This is from one of the firms to which reference was made at the last meeting.

In accordance with directions given last month to secure new subscribers, we suggest the issue of four sample pages, with cover, to every Daughter. The Harrisburg Publishing Company most generously offered to bear all expense of this except the postage.

The edition of the July number is a difficult question, and we recommend that at least 2,500 be printed; this number to be increased by the Business Manager to 3,000 if new subscriptions are received in large numbers.

(Signed)

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, *Chairman.*

The report being read was afterwards taken up in sections.

Mrs. Allen moved: "That the recommendation of the Magazine Committee with regard to contract for Magazine printing be adopted." Carried.

It was moved and carried that the number of pages recommended by the Magazine Committee be accepted.

Mrs. Boynton moved: "That the recommendation of the committee that the Magazine be printed partly in large and partly in briefer type be accepted; all reports of national officers, the Children's Department, and all resolutions in briefer; other matters left to the decision of the Editor." Carried.

It was decided not to curtail the report of the monthly meetings of the National Board of Management, as non-resident members desire to know what points are under discussion as well as what definite actions are taken.

Resolved, That the Editor of the Magazine be requested to introduce a department of current events bearing upon the interests of the Society.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That the services of a solicitor for

advertising be secured according to the recommendation of the committee." Carried.

Resolved, That the sample pages of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, proposed by the Harrisburg Publishing Company, be sent to each Daughter but not to those Daughters who are already subscribers. (Mrs. Henry.)

The Recording Secretary General moved: "That the July edition should number 3,000." Carried.

Dr. McGee moved: "That all Chapter reports, no matter by whom received, be handed first to the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, and all be forwarded promptly by her to the Editor of the Magazine." Carried.

Dr. McGee moved, "That the Business Manager's account be placed on the same footing as those of the national officers." Carried.

The following letter was then read by the Recording Secretary General:

My dear Mrs. Mitchell: I send the report of the Charter Committee, which you will please present to the Board of Management; also the copy for the Recording Secretary to file; and cuttings from the Congressional Record of February 13 and 15, showing the action of the House and Senate. I have a copy for the Scrap Book. I believe this completes the record. Very respectfully,

(Signed)

MARY DESHA, *Chairman.*

TO THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

Ladies: The act to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, approved February 20, 1896, was presented to and accepted by the Continental Congress of February, 1896.

Upon the request of the chairman it was referred back to the Charter Committee for investigation as to whether the private property of members was liable for debts of the Society.

The committee has consulted the best legal authority and now has the honor to report that the property of individual members is not liable, and in case of any legal transaction the whole body would be considered an entity and treated as such in the eye of the law.

But the committee would recommend that in case the National Society should purchase property, the building committee should incorporate and clearly state in the act of incorporation that the private property is not liable for the debts that may be incurred by said committee.

The committee has the honor to present a copy of the "Act of Incorporation," engrossed and framed. The bill for engrossing and framing, properly endorsed, accompanies this report.

The committee having received its authority from the Continental Congress will report to it. In the meantime it holds itself in readiness to perform any duty confided to it by the National Board of Management.

With the request that it shall appear in full in the minutes of May 8, 1896, this report is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

MARY DESHA, *Chairman*,
SUE VIRGINIA FIELD,
EMMA GREGORY HULL,
MARY McMILLAN,
FRANCES P. BURROWS.

Mrs. Keim moved: "That the report of the Charter Committee, sent to the National Board of Management in session May 8, be respectfully referred to the Sixth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, as the Board has no jurisdiction in the matter." Carried.

Mrs. Nash moved: "That the framed copy of the charter, with the accompanying bills sent by the chairman of the Charter Committee be respectfully returned, the Board having no jurisdiction in the matter." Carried.

Mrs. Boynton moved: "That the certificate from the State Department be held in trust until the incorporators of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution can be present to receive it, and that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to keep the framed copy." Carried.

The Board adjourned until 2.30 p. m.

Adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.30 o'clock. Mrs. Brackett, First Vice-President General, in the chair.

The report of the Committee on Hall for the session of the Continental Congress of 1897 was read, as follows:

The committee would call attention to the minutes of the Congress as recorded on page 722 of the May Magazine, "That the Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution be authorized to select a larger hall for the meeting of the Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution for 1897, the expense to be left to their discretion."

Acting under these instructions five different halls were visited. Two of them, Carroll Institute Hall and National Rifles Armory, were altogether too small to be considered, and the Academy of Music and Allen's Opera House were already engaged for the season. It remains, therefore, to report simply on the one available hall, Metzerott's, which can

be rented for that week, with the exception of Tuesday night, February 23, for \$700.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

BELL M. DRAPER, *Chairman.*

Report accepted.

Mrs. Bullock moved that Metzert's Hall be engaged for the Continental Congress of 1897. Carried.

The following is the report of the Printing Committee:

In response to the request of the Board of April 2, specifications for printing were sent out by the committee to printers in Washington, District of Columbia, in Maryland, and in Pennsylvania.

Bids have been received from seven firms for printing the Society's constitutions, application blanks, and other miscellaneous matters, and from four firms for embossing the Society's insignia on writing paper and envelopes, also from two firms for the charters and certificates.

The committee has held five meetings, and after due consideration of all the bids, we submit them to the Board for its consideration.

(Signed)

MRS. DEB. RANDOLPH KEIM,

Chairman.

CAROLINE R. NASH,

KATE K. HENRY,

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,

MRS. ROBERDEAU BUCHANAN.

The committee has compiled a list of various printed matters heretofore issued by the Society, as follows:

1. Constitution; 2. Application blanks; 3. Charters to chapters; 4. Certificates of membership; 5. Registration slips; 6. Information circulars; 7. Notification cards; 8. Postal cards of members acceptance; 9. Postal cards of notification of applicants papers; 10. Application for charters.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the lowest bid (Nichols & Co.) be accepted to print application blanks." Carried.

Mrs. Bullock moved: "That the lowest bid (Harrisburg Pub. Co.) be accepted for printing constitutions." Carried.

Mrs. Buchanan moved: "That officers' lists, in pamphlet form be discontinued." Carried.

Mrs. Bullock moved: "That the printing of the little slips relative to the price of additional application blanks be abolished." Carried.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That the bid of Mrs. Thomson be accepted for printing the slips sent out by the Treasurer General." Carried.

Mrs. Dennison moved : " That Mrs. Thomson's bid for printing charters and certificates be accepted." Carried.

It was moved to continue the printing of the postal cards and notification cards for the Registrars General. Carried.

Dr. McGee moved : " That the information circulars, when they are needed, be printed on one side of the paper only." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett moved : " To rescind the action of the April Board meeting giving the Assistant Historian General the charge of the printing scrap book." Carried.

Dr. McGee moved : " That the printing committee prepare the collection of articles printed by the National Society from the Continental Congress of 1895 up to date." Carried.

The report of Miss Johnston on the eighth annual excursion of the the National Geographic Society was read and accepted. Also Miss Johnston's report on the appropriate observance of the centennary of " Washington's Farewell Address to the People of the United States."

Mrs. Nash moved that the report be accepted. Carried.

Miss Johnston asked to have this report printed and sent out to State and Chapter Regents.

It was moved to have one thousand copies of this report printed. Carried.

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE.

The committee, by authority of the Board, has supplied the necessities of the office according to its judgment. It has met regularly every week, and its action is unanimous.

A bookcase, similar to that owned by the Society, was ordered and is now in place. Three tables were bought, and an awning ordered for the south window in Historian's room ; the recent warm weather showing this to be one of the indispensables. Letter press purchased for use of ex-President General was returned to the rooms of the Society.

At the joint request of Treasurer General and Registrars General the committee recommends that no more slips be sent out with application blanks.

The recommendation that other committees use regularity in time and place of meeting has been complied with as follows :

Saturdays, preceding regular Board meetings, 9.30 a. m., Magazine Committee ; Tuesdays, 10.30 a. m., Executive Committee, and immediately on its adjournment the Finance Committee ; Administration Committee weekly, Tuesday, 11 a. m.

Notice received that Printing Committee will meet Wednesday preceding Board. This committee recommends that a date be fixed previous to meeting of Finance Committee, so that bills of Printing Committee can be submitted with others.

The committee further recommends a pay roll, and that all clerks be placed thereon, the Board fixing salaries so that the Treasurer General's statements will show what amount goes for specific purpose, thus having always ready an answer to the frequent inquiries on this point.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ROSE F. BRACKETT, *Chairman*,
KATE K. HENRY.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STATUTE BOOK.

The Committee on Statute Book has held three meetings during the month of April, and has formulated plans and entered upon the work assigned to them with much interest.

The scope of the work, as understood by your committee, is that their duty is limited to recording such resolutions as are in force, and which relate to the routine work of the office, of the National Board, and to the general government of the Society.

The purpose of the Statute Book is simply to serve as a ready reference and guide, and this necessity is particularly felt at the outset of each corporate year, when the newly elected officers enter upon their duties.

The only expense attending this work appears to be the cost of a well-bound blank book wherein these resolutions will be written, presumably by some member of the committee.

Your committee asks that permission be given to the chairman of the committee to take Manuscript Journal No. 3 to her home for one week to make the necessary extracts, as the penmanship is very close and fine and the work will require uninterrupted application.

MRS. ROBERDEAU BUCHANAN,
MRS. MAIN, *Chairman*,
MRS. BOYNTON,
Committee on Statute Book.

Miss Johnston moved that the report be accepted. Carried.

Mrs. Hatcher moved that Mrs. Buchanan's request for the privilege of taking from the rooms Journal No. 3 in order to continue the work as chairman of this committee at her home be complied with. Motion lost.

REPORT OF THE COMPILER OF THE DIRECTORY.

I have the honor and pleasure to report that I have learned the Directory is a good advertising medium, almost equal to the full year of the Magazine. If, therefore, the Board desires to issue the Directory with-

out cost to the Society and probably with an actual income from it, I wish authority to engage an advertising agent.

Most of the eighty Chapters that had not reported by April 10 replied to a second notice. Lists of members in the still delinquent Chapters are being compiled from the Treasurer's books and the card catalogue. Every pains is being taken to omit the name of no member in good standing; to have no error in national numbers or dates of organization, etc., and in this detailed labor I am happy to acknowledge the unfailing assistance of other officers, particularly the Treasurer General and Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of '95 and '96.

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE.

Report accepted.

Appended to this report are requests for instruction regarding the national numbers of three ladies.

Mrs. Buchanan moved that the earliest possible number be assigned to the member of the Philadelphia Chapter who was admitted to the National Society June 7, 1894, and who, by mistake, failed to receive a national number.

The consideration of the other two cases was deferred until the next session of the Board on Monday.

It was moved that the compiler of the Directory employ an advertising agent. Carried.

Dr. McGee requested instructions in regard to a lady who, through a mistake, had received a number belonging to another lady having the same name.

It was moved and carried that this lady be given a vacant number which had been found near the one which had been given her previously.

It was moved that a vote of thanks be given the Philadelphia Chapter for notifying the Board of this mistake. Carried.

Mrs. Buchanan stated that she had in her possession two letters written by daughters of revolutionary patriots, one of whom was ninety-five years of age, and moved that these and all other such letters should be referred to the Revolutionary Relics Committee, with request that they be preserved in an album or such other manner as the committee may decide for the National Society. Carried.

Adjourned until Monday at ten a. m.

The adjourned meeting of the National Board of Management met at ten o'clock a. m., May 11, Mrs. Brackett, First Vice-President General, in the chair.

Members present: Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Draper, Miss Johnston, Miss Wilbur, Dr. Harrison, Dr. McGee.

The compiler of the Directory resumed her report, which had been interrupted by adjournment on Friday, May 8. Instructions were requested as to the disposition of the historical papers which were collected last year by the Historians General and of those which were received this year; that as they did not really come under the jurisdiction of the Librarian General they should be given in charge of some officer who would preserve them.

Miss Fedora Wilbur tendered her resignation as compiler of the Card Catalogue in consequence of the historical character of the work of her office, which was accepted with an expression of thanks for her work.

The papers were turned over to Miss Wilbur, Assistant Historian General, and Mrs. Hatcher moved that the work of the Card Catalogue be placed with the Registrars General, as catalogues are not historical matter. Carried.

Mrs. Hatcher, chairman of the Committee on New Plate for Certificate, asked that the Board instruct her definitely as to the course of action to be taken about the plate for the certificates, as the report could not be made to the Board before October, but the work would be done during the summer.

The imperfect condition of the certificates, as returned from the printer, would suggest the necessity of having a new one, if these defects were in consequence of an imperfect one.

Mrs. Brackett stated that as the Board had at a previous meeting decided to have a new plate, it only remained for the committee to go on with the work, which decision met with the approval of the entire Board.

COMMITTEE ON BOOK PLATE.—Mrs. Hatcher submitted samples from two firms, and reported having corresponded with many firms and individuals relative to submitting designs, but

only two firms would send samples free of charge; consequently they were the only ones to be considered, as the chairman had not been authorized to expend anything in securing designs. Four designs by individuals were also submitted. Mrs. Hatcher stated that the Board had decided that after the acceptance of a suitable design the purchase would be made by the Librarian General, and suggested that the matter be considered from every point of view as the book plate would last as long as the Society and therefore should be of the very best in every particular.

It was explained to the Board that a book plate was a necessity, as our library is daily growing in size and value, and as each book bears a number, name of donor, etc., it materially injures a book to have such indentifications placed in a book in an ordinary way. It also denotes ownership, and if a book is stolen it can always be traced since the plate remains as a proof.

It being a matter of great importance to decide upon the acceptance of the book plate, and as all the members were not present Mrs. Keim moved: "That the matter of giving a decision upon the book plate of the Society be delayed until the Board meeting in June." Motion lost.

After full discussion Mrs. Draper moved a reconsideration of Mrs. Keim's motion to delay action until June. Carried.

Mrs. Draper then offered the following amendment: "That the committee be requested in the meantime to correspond with the two firms named with reference to their designs." The vote being taken, the motion as amended was carried.

The prices had been submitted with designs and Miss Johnston moved: "That the price be limited to \$50, including book plate complete and 1,000 gummed tablets." Carried.

Mrs. Keim asked the stenographer of Friday to give her the result of the action on the report of the Printing Committee. Mrs. Dennison read which showed the results of bids accepted as follows:

Harrisburg Publishing Co.'s bid accepted for constitutions.

Mrs. Thomson's bid for Treasurer's circulars.

Mrs. Thomson's bid on charters and certificates.

Nichols's bid for application blanks.

Mrs. Draper reported that Nichols did not bid on all the

printing, but only a portion, and he wished to offer a bid on the whole.

Mrs. Draper moved: "That we reconsider the matter of the printing." Carried.

The chairman stated that Nichols did not receive copies of constitution, etc., to bid on, because she had not a sufficient number to send to so many firms. Dr. McGee stated that Nichols's bid on the blanks was so much lower than that of any other firm, it was desirable he should have an opportunity to bid on all the different kinds of printing required. The names of several firms who had submitted bids were mentioned, and the Recording Secretary General suggested that the matter be left in the hands of the Printing Committee, new bids to be brought in at the June meeting of the Board. Carried. Mrs. Boynton moved that the Printing Committee be authorized to receive additional bids. Carried.

Mrs. Hatcher reported that the "General de Lafayette" Chapter, of Lafayette, Indiana, mourns the death of their honored member, Mrs. Elizabeth Andrew Brown, an "own daughter," aged 94 years.

Mrs. Draper moved that the Librarian General be authorized to purchase the "Index to American Genealogies" (price \$5). Carried.

Mrs. Draper reported that the officials of the bank in which the current fund is deposited thought it expedient to invest a part of that which is now there, and moved that \$5,000 of the current fund be invested in United States Government bonds until needed for the expenses of the Society. Carried.

Mrs. Boynton moved: "That the office of the Daughters of the American Revolution be closed and the doors locked at 5 p. m., and that no member or officer be allowed to remain afterwards." Carried.

Mrs. Brockett presented the names of two additional applicants for membership. Accepted. The Recording Secretary General casting the ballot.

Mrs. Draper spoke of the souvenir spoons being kept for sale in the office. She did not consider that the amount cleared compensated for the labor.

Mrs. Foote moved: "That the Curator shall only keep

sample spoons in the office after the present stock is exhausted, but shall consign all orders to Caldwell & Co." Carried.

The Board gave a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Dennison for taking the minutes of the meetings on Thursday and Friday in place of the stenographer.

Mrs. Lindsay, of the Revolutionary Relics Committee, reported, in the absence of Mrs. Field, the chairman, that two cases had been assigned the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Smithsonian Institution, and that the display was good and encouraging. She manifested great interest in the collection of the relics and spoke of some in Kentucky which she hoped to be successful in securing.

A teaspoon made from the silver knee buckle of Lieutenant Colonel Ephraim Sawyer, of Lancaster, Massachusetts, who fought during the entire period of the Revolutionary War, with five sons, was presented to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote, a member of the Revolutionary Relics Committee.

Mrs. Foote also presented a Washington badge to the Society, and the leathern wallet of Major Ebenezer Frye, wounded at Bunker Hill, and one of the supporters of the lamented Joseph Warren.

Mrs. Hannah Maria Louisa Frye, the granddaughter of Major Ebenezer Frye, presented to the Society, through the interest of Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote, the inktray and inkstand of Major E. Frye, dating back to 1239, when it was taken to England from Saxony by Count Frye and brought to America in 1670 by John Jessie Frye, the progenitor. The present inkstand of glass replaced, in revolutionary times, the original one of metal.

Mrs. Brockett moved that the relics be placed in the cases at the Smithsonian and a rising vote of thanks be extended to Mrs. Foote for her interest in these matters. Carried with enthusiasm.

Miss Johnston called the attention of the Board to the fact of the excursion to Charlottesville, Virginia, being on the 16th of May.

Miss Johnston moved: "That the Board requests the Corresponding Secretary General to express to Mrs. Bowron, of New York, their thanks and appreciation of the valuable present of books to the National Society." Carried.

The Board then adjourned.

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL, D. A. R.,
FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1896.

RECEIPTS.

April 1, 1896, cash on hand,	\$6,281 97
Initiation fees,	\$620 00
Annual dues,	888 00
Interest on Government bonds,	75 00
Rosettes,	38 70
Blanks and ribbon (\$14.93), less expense (\$9.00),	5 93
Directory for 1896 (\$29.75), less expense (\$15.00),	14 75
Magazine bank account,	116 25
Lineage Book, Vol. I,	3 00
	<hr/>
	1,761 63
Total,	<hr/> \$8,043 60

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bills Contracted Prior to February 10, 1896.

1,000 copies Continental Hall report, \$9 00

Expenses Incident to Congress.

Souvenir spoons for ushers, 30 75

Magazine for May.

Printing,	\$466 92
Salary of Editor and Business Manager,	133 34
	<hr/>
	\$600 26
Less receipts,	162 44
	<hr/>
Net cost,	437 82
Lineage Book, Vol. II,	85 00
Souvenir spoons (\$41.25), less receipts (\$20.25),	21 00
Souvenir spoons to daughters of revolutionary soldiers,	21 60

Current Expenses.

Office rent,	\$100 00
Office expenses,	15 00
Stamped envelopes for office use,	90 00
Book case and other office furniture,	68 15
Rent of typewriter,	5 00
Mat for Declaration of Independence,	1 75
Binding Annals of Iowa,	90
Engrossing 455 certificates,	45 50
Seals for charters,	1 40

Clerical Service.

Curator,	\$60 00
Stenographer for Recording Secretary General,	50 00
Clerks for Registrars General,	80 00
Clerk for card catalogue,	50 00
Clerk for Treasurer General,	50 00
Clerk for record books,	30 00
Extra service for Corresponding Secretary General,	2 00
	<hr/> 322 00

Postage and Incidentals for Active Officers.

Corresponding Secretary General,	\$20 00
Treasurer General,	6 66
	<hr/> 26 66

Postage for State Regents.

State Regent of Delaware,	\$5 00
State Regent of South Carolina,	5 10
State Regent of Massachusetts,	6 44
	<hr/> 16 54
Postage on stationery for State Regents,	5 00
	<hr/> 697 90

Rosette Account.

Caldwell & Co., for 200 rosettes,	40 00
Permanent Fund, being excess of receipts over expenditures since February, 24, 1896,	81 27
	<hr/> 121 27
	<hr/> \$1,424 34
United States Government bonds (4s),	5,468 75
Balance, cash in bank, June 1, 1896,	1,150 51
	<hr/>
	<hr/> \$8,043 60

PERMANENT FUND.

Cash on hand April 1, 1896,	\$972 51
Interest on Am. Sec. and Trust bonds,	\$62 50
Bonds redeemed,	100 00
Commission on Daughters of the American Revolution emblems,	297 00
Charters,	85 00
Rosette account, per Current Fund,	81 27

Life Membership Fees.

Mrs. Daniel T. Munger, through Sarah Riggs Humphrey Chapter,	\$12 50
Mrs. Cornelia M. Trimble, through Jersey Blue Chapter,	12 50
Miss Grace P. Nixon, through Mohegan Chapter,	12 50
Miss Mary K. Lincoln, through Paul Revere Chapter,	12 50
Mrs. Lucien M. Underwood, through Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter,	12 50
Miss Katharine Hamilton, through Melicent Porter Chapter,	12 50
Mrs. S. M. Felton, Cincinnati, Ohio,	25 00
Mrs. George W. Holland, New York City,	25 00
	<hr/> 125 00
Edward Hammett, Iowa,	4 00
Through Mrs. Tulloch, ex-Treasurer Conti- nental Hall Committee:	
Abigail Phelps Chapter, Connecticut,	\$250 00
Wyoming Valley Chapter, Pennsylvania,	100 00
Mrs. Francis C. B. Griscomb, Pennsylvania,	25 00
Mrs. Helen B. G. Bettie, Pennsylvania,	3 00
Mrs. James E. Wheeler, Massachusetts,	2 00
Committee on Objects,	8 35
	<hr/> 388 35
	<hr/> 1,143 12
	<hr/> \$2,115 63
Balance, cash in bank, June 1, 1896,	\$1,023 13
United States Government bonds (4s),	1,092 51
	<hr/> \$2,115 63

TOTAL ASSETS.

Current Fund.

Cash on hand,	\$1,150 50
United States Government bonds (4s and 5s),	12,443 70
Total Current Fund,	\$13,594 21

Permanent Fund.

Cash in bank,	\$1,023 13
Investments:	
Reported last month, less \$100 bond re-	
deemed,	\$4,934 31
United States Government bond, . . .	1,092 50
	<hr/> 6,026 81
	<hr/> 7,049 94
Total assets,	<hr/> \$20,644 15

The Treasurer General has also received through Mrs. Tulloch a note for \$240.40, payable when the building for the Continental Hall is actually commenced. This, with several letters bearing upon the subject, has been placed in the Safe Deposit box, by order of the Executive Committee.

It is gratifying to note that the total assets of June 1, 1896, show an increase of more than \$3,800 over those of February 24, 1896; being an excess of \$3,300 over the increase for the corresponding period last year.

As officer in charge of the record books, I would state that owing to the unprecedented increase in our numbers since February (the Society having received into membership in the three and one-half months, as many as were received last year in eight and one-half months), the work is not up to date.

Much of this work of entering names and members, however, has been left advisedly until the summer months, when it could be done without interruption.

Feeling that the good of the service demanded that there should be a clerk conversant with all the routine work of the Treasurer General's department, she has taken the liberty of varying the work of each clerk according to the needs of the office; and if it meets the approval of the Board, requests permission to continue this method which seems to her most gratifying in its results.

Respectfully submitted,
June 4, 1896.

BELL M. DRAPER,
Treasurer General.

ERRATA.

APRIL NUMBER.—The name of Mrs. John L. Mitchell was omitted from Committee on Revision of Constitution and should be added.

JUNE NUMBER.—Page 892. The name Hendelken should read Wendelken.

JUNE NUMBER.—Page 924. At the conclusion of Mrs. Buchanan's motion in regard to "adopting" the constitution, by-laws, and seal of the Society now in use, &c., add the words: "Resolution was acted on and carried."

THE State Regent of Rhode Island calls attention to errata, page 942 of June number, as being wrong. The State Regent of Rhode Island, Miss Greene, seconded the nomination of Mrs. Hichborn.

